THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,708—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	...	...
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	16000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12338
21st "	ARCADIA	7500	...	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
19th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th "	MALOJA	12431	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	...	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
16th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th "	MEDINA	12338	...	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S.S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi 1912.	Leave Bombay 1912.
‡ City of York	7810	31st July.	.....
† Newby Hall	4388	15th Aug.	.....
* Locksley Hall	8694	...	31st Aug.
City of Poona	8500	4th Sept.	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	7th "	.....
City of Athens	5594	...	7th Sept.
City of Lahore	9875	3rd Oct,	.....
City of Calcutta	7512	11th "	.....
A Steamer	...	17th "	.....
City of Paris	9200	2nd Nov.	.....
City of Birmingham	7475	12th "	.....
City of Marseilles	8800	19th "	.....
City of Poona	8500	28th "	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	6th Dec.	.....
City of Athens	5594	13th "	.....
City of Karachi	5566	21st "	.....

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.

* These are "B" class steamers.

† Calling at PORT SUDAN.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	12 Sept.	Marseilles 23 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	26 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8800	5 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 "	Marseilles31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 "	Naples....8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 "	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	1913 2-3 Jan.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	633	1,091	469	809
Liverpool	606	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via
Dwarka.. 1695 Thurs. 1st August 9 a.m.
Lhasa ... 2184 Friday 2nd August † 6 a m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH
(Weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 1st August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 31st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Debai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S.S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Palitana" 2993 Tons on 3rd August.

S.S. "Lawada" 3269 tons, on 10th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
30th July, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	3rd Aug
Habsburg	3379	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4033	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3399	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3379	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 903 " 1088*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back.. " 633 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON-CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. " 832 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Austria	7590	D. Cosulich	6th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or About
b Kanzler	3000	Schapp	2nd August 1912.
Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	17th August 1912.
b Praesident	3310	Schutt	2nd Sept. 1912.

b Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GEBMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay 10th July, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Soerabaya	Yokohama
Phuket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Ostram Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH CLOCKS.

DECORATIVE

CHIMING

BRACKET

GRANDFATHER

WALL DIALS

TOWER

A general impression prevails that the manufacture of English Decorative and other house clocks has practically ceased because British workman do not choose to compete with the Continental and American machine made clocks most of which are turned out like buttons, made of wood and wire and are worse even than the old fashioned Dutch. This belief is wrong as there still exist in England many conservative clockmakers who have doggedly persevered through all visicitudes brought about by the cheap machine made article, to hold their own in the High Class Hand-made English House and other clocks. From the excellent traditions of the past, there is no doubt that the English Clocks are the finest exponents of the "clockmaker's Art and Mystery." It is for this reason that the English article maintains its first position against all competition. Built on the most scientific lines and sound construction and holding the highest character in public opinion for what is generally known as "remarkable finish," the English clocks demonstrate their pre-eminence in accuracy in time-keeping and in their durability. A hundred years of satisfactory usefulness is not too much to expect from an English Clock of any description. This supremacy is now so well acknowledged that Continental manufacturers endeavour to imitate them and even catalogue them under English names.

The old fashion of adding chimes to clocks has greatly revived in the last few years and this revival is specially associated with the English House Clock in imitation of the Great Westminster Clock whose hour bell weighs 13½ tons and is 9 feet in diameter and the quarter bells measure from 3 feet 6 in. to 6 feet diameter the large and weigh from 78 cwt to 21 cwt. The bells cost £6,000 and the Clock Rs. 4,080 or a total of Rupees 1,51,200 in Indian money.

The chimes in English House Clocks are carefully and musically tuned to one another and they give forth not only a pleasing correspondence of sound but a flood of rich music in absolute harmonious accord.

As a special attraction, Continental imitations of English House Clocks offer a 14 days wind or a 30 days wind. A little thought, however, will disclose to anybody that there is not much use in having clocks to go more than a little over 8 days (to allow the possible forgetting of a day), as a week is the easiest period to remember. English Clocks can also be made to go a month by adding another wheel; and even a year by adding two, but the practical English Clockmaker finds it better to adopt that principle of construction which reduces strain and friction.

There is only one house in Bombay where English Clocks may be obtained in any variety.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS
IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people. is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-Sans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

By all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.
WORLI LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

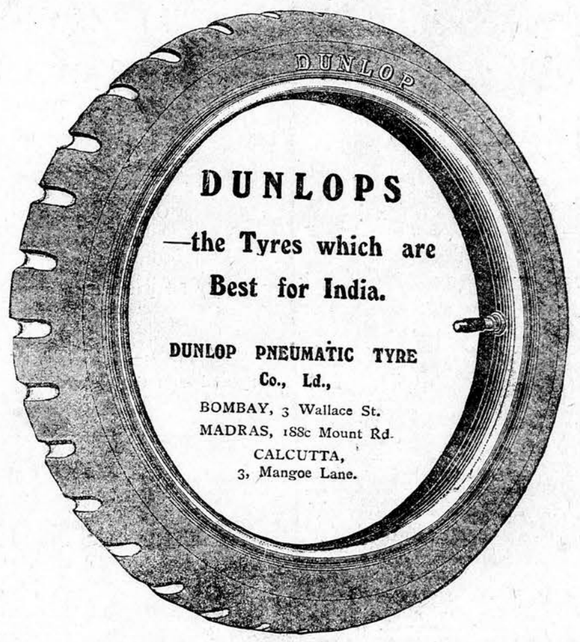
When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.



BRITISH SUPREMACY.

The Original Pneumatic Tyre
IS THE

DUNLOP

Reject alien and inferior Imitations.

Ever since its introduction nearly a quarter of a Century ago, the Original Pneumatic Tyre, the Dunlop, has been and is being fitted by all manufacturers and car owners who, from past experience know that no other Tyre gives the same satisfaction.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.
In Enormous Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH BAISM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists, etc., 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE BAI AVABAI FRAMJEE PETIT PARSEE GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Institution will be OPENED on the 1st January 1913, and will receive deserving Parsee Orphan Girls of the age of between 7 and 12.

Applications for admission should be made as soon as possible on Printed Forms for the same which may be obtained from the undersigned.

J. B. PETIT,
Honorary Secretary,
7 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 190 of 1911.

KHIMJI VASSONJI ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
MONGIBAI widow of VASSONJI TRICUMJI ..... Defendant.
and
In the matter of the Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899.
and
In the matter of the Arbitration between MONGHIVAHU widow of VASSONJI TRICUMJI of the one part and KHIMJI VASSONJI and KANJI KHIMJI of the other part.

MONGHIVAHU widow of VASSONJI TRICUMJI ..... Petitioner.
Vs.
KHIMJI VASSONJI ..... Respondent.

PURSUANT to the DECREE absolute made in the above suit and matter and bearing date the 8th day of February, 1912, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY the 20th day of August, 1912 at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendant the Petitioner and Respondent and Kanji Khimji in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kumbharwada Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district and in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-nine square yards and five ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1886 and New No. 9320, Old Survey No. 245 and New Survey No. 4951 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7601 and Sub-set No. 113-115 and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage on the West by the Kumbharwada Street, aforesaid on the North by the house of Ganu Kamji and on the South by the house of Dhondoo Vishram Savant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, attorneys for the plaintiff and respondent abovenamed at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of July, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

No. 11852-1 (A. G.-5).
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE Services of pensioned and discharged sepoys of the Indian Army, REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to:—

(i) The Recruiting Officers-in-charge of the following districts:—
Peshawar for Pathans, Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans, Jullunder for Sikhs, and Dogras, Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans, Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans, Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus, Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.
(ii) The Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment, and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

R. GRAHAM, Major,
Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.
Simla, the 24th July 1912.

NOTICE.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the HOLDERS of DEBENTURES of the above Company, secured by the Debenture Trust Deed bearing date the 15th August, 1904, that the Debentures secured by the said Indenture fall due on 15th August, 1912, and that the same will be paid off on and after that date next, at the Registered Office of the Company, at 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, upon delivery to the Company of the Debentures with a receipt endorsed thereon signed by the holders for the moneys thereby secured. Notice is hereby also given that INTEREST on the said Debentures will cease from the said 15th day of August, 1912.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
13, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 25th July, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE MADRAS COAL COMPANY, LTD.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE 20, MOORE STREET, MADRAS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000.

DIVIDED into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
SHARES NOW OFFERED FOR SALE.
Only a portion is now available for public.

Apply for particulars at once to:—
THE MANAGING AGENTS.

WANTED:—AGENTS, CANVASSERS and BROKERS, on salary and commission with future prospects in the permanent staff.

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AGAIN IN THIS WEEK'S
SPLENDID SHOW OF SPARKLING SUBJECTS.

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A powerful romance in which there is a blending of gorgeous Eastern scenery with highly dramatic situations that will create immense effect.
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An artistic and beautiful life-portrayal. We make a speciality of these real-life pictures.
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A charming Japanese film that will delight all by its sweet simplicity and dainty setting.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
CHURNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

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CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
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FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
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LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
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DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
MILORD L'ARSONILLE.
An Episode of the Revolution of 1830.
The programme includes—
1. CROSS COUNTRY RIDING, by the Belgian Cavalry.
2. MAX LINDER, as a Cab Driver.
3. PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.
a. Hands across the seas.
b. French Naval Disaster.
c. Pit Disaster in Yorkshire,
d. H. A. C. in London,
e. Scarborough Historical Pageant, etc., etc., etc.

THREE SHOWS TO-NIGHT,
7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11 p.m.

POONA RACES, 1ST MEETING.
7TH, 11TH & 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1912.
OWNERS are REMINDED that 1st entries CLOSE on TUESDAY, 30th July, 1912.
J. E. HUGHES,
Ag., Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 22nd July, 1912.

DR. CARL PERIN,
THE ROYAL PALMIST,
THE PSYCHIC OF CELEBRITIES
CURES EFFECTED BY
MENTAL SCIENCE
Hours Daily and Sunday,
11 to 1 and 3 to 6.
No Letters or Telephone Messages Answered.
Rooms 439, 440 and 441.
TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... .....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DATOOBHOY MANSIONS—GROUND FLOOR FLAT, available immediately, furnished or unfurnished, till end of Dec. 12 to finish lease, and then unfurnished by arrangement. Large Drawing and Dining Rooms, 2 Large Bed-rooms and Large Dressing-room, English Baths, E. L. and Fans. Apply R. H. SYER, Esq.

LOST.—GREY ZANZIBAR PARROT, the finder will be rewarded on bringing it to I. A. ALGIE, Meher Mansion, Cooperage.

FURNISHED FLAT WANTED, from October with three Bedrooms, Electric Light and Fans, one with Sea view preferred. Apply No. 79, care of this Paper.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—3¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 3¼ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred. (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 401 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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WANTED.—INFLUENCIAL and energetic GENTLEMEN to INTRODUCE LIFE BUSINESS for a well known Company. Remuneration from Rs. 100 to 200 a month besides liberal commission. Those who can guarantee business need apply to Box No. 100 care of this Paper.

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ENGLISH PEACHES, best quality, unsurpassed in flavour, packed carefully in box with compartments, per 6 lbs., Rs. 4-8. Carriage free.
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Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
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1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
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HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
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IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

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1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
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Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

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PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

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TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private bath, shower & W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,000, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, shower and W. C. Use of Dining Room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 2,002, care of "Bombay Gazette".

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.
Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

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WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private bath room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light & Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 2,001, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE of PRINTING MACHINES, CHUBB'S SAFE, etc. at the "Government Central Press," Custom House Road, Fort.

Under instructions from the Superintendent "Government Central Press," Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following treadle paging machine, board and card cutting machine improved Albion hand press demi-size, iron frame ruling machine for hand-power, a three-roller ink grinding machine, worked both by power and hand, super royal cylinder, printing machine, book sewing machine, foolscap folio, Stereo casting box, punching and eyelatting machine, brass types, hand perforating rollers, paging figure boxes, foolscap size cover gauge, old English cases, hand indexing roller, lever weighing scales, heading types, Chubb's iron safe, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the machines are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th July, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 30TH JULY, 1912.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the ground floor of the West View, opposite the Sassoon Dock, Clock Tower, Colaba, the valuable and handsome French and Mahogany polished teak and blackwood house-hold furniture, made to order consisting of tapestry lined drawing room, suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet, single and double mirrored almyrah, sideboard, dining table, dumbwaiter, mirror wardrobe, dressing and washhand tables, marble topped tables, tile topped teapoys, iron bedstead, book case, hatstand, arm and armless and Curzon chairs, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, carpets, etc., etc., the property of F. Quartero, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th July, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM LAUNCH "JAFFNA" AND THE BOAT "DYSON."

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay and Hujez Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1912, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street.

The Steam Launch "Jaffna" with all her tackle furniture and a boat. The gross tonnage of the Launch is 66 tons, nett tonnage 44 tons, dead weight capacity 21 1-2 tons, bunker capacity 10 tons, and passenger carrying capacity about 100. The said Launch at present lies in the Stream at Carnac Bunder and will be sold in her present state and condition.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidator or the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 4th proximo at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Flora Building" opposite Dr. Massina Hospital near the Parsi Statue, Byculla, the valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, drawing-room sofas and chairs, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweettoned square piano by Soundy and Co., one harmonium of 11 stops marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, etc., etc., the property of R. Bosthwick Esq.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th proximo at 4 p.m. (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the South, East and West Walls of the old Boiler House situate at Love Grove Pumping Station and the roof thereof.

The walls are strongly built with iron girder and teakwood roof and Manglore tiles for removal.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th July, 1912.

CEMENT
HAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	,, 11 0
Quarterly	,, 6 0
Monthly	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 8
Quarterly	,, 7 0
Monthly	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	,, 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	,, 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance of the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [29TH JULY, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
2 Bundles Rs.	Rs. 2,000	Linga	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	13	16,416
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	15	17,897

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 52 1-2 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There is still little business passing, the enquiry for Bank remittance being small, while Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are a trifle easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept.
Do, do Francs	...170 1-2
Do, do Marks	...133 3-4 to 133
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai ,,	...199 1-4
Japan ,,	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 96 1-2 for Cash and 96 7-16 for the near Settlement, and has remained unchanged during the day with only a moderate business doing. Closing rates for all positions are as under.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 96	8 0
1st Settlement ...	,, 96	7 0
2nd ,, ...	,, 96	5 0

BULLION:—

Closing prices for Bar Silver in London on Saturday were 1-16 lower for ready at 27 13-16, the rate for delivering in two months being unchanged at 28. New York was 1-8 down at 60 1-2. The local market opened easier at 70 9-16 ex duty for ready, and has remained quiet with little change in prices. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	23 15 9
Australian ,, ...	... ,,	23 15 9
Sovereigns ,, ...	... ,,	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... ,,	70 9 0
1st Settlement ...	... ,,	70 9 0
2nd Settlement ...	... ,,	70 12 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... ,,	79 15 0
1st Settlement ...	... ,,	79 15 0
2nd Settlement ...	... ,,	80 2 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Saturday's closing advices from the American markets show a considerable advance all round, due no doubt to bull manipulation on unfavourable crop or weather news. The recent rise in prices has been too quick, and unloading must take place shortly even if rates are pushed a little higher during the next day or so. Cotton at 7d. per pound at the end of July is not a buying price unless the American crop is already ruined, which is not likely. The local market opened steadier the nominal rate for good Broach being Rs. 317 1-2. During the early part of the day the price declined to Rs. 316 and the market kept at about this level for the remainder of the day with only a very moderate business doing. Closing rates are as under.

Ready cotton is steadier with a moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.			
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	326	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	316	1-2 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	,,	314	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... ,,	311	,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	,,	305	,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	302	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	290	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	280	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... ,,	282	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	... ,,	287	Dec.
,, ,,	... ,,	294	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... ,,	265	Jan.
OLD CROP.			
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	,,	301	July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	... ,,	272-3	,,
Good M. G. Westerns	... ,,	282-3	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000
Total Imports	...	nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·31	7·22	7·10	7·03
+12	+11	+11	+09

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·93	6·96	6·96	6·97	6·98
+11	+10	+10	+11	+11

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is easier.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 12 0	B.T.
September ...	,,	11 10 0	B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	,,	10 9 0	,,

RAPESEED:—Quiet.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	Rs.	8 6 0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	,,	8 5 0	B.T.
Yellow ,, ,, ...	,,	9 2 0	,,

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	54 8 0	D J
Black Kutni	,,	45 8 0	D J

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	,, Rs	12 14 0	B. T.
Forward ...	... ,,	13 8 0	B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	36 12 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ...	... Rs.	27 0 0	
Forward ...	... ,,	24 8 0	D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. ...	... Rs.	46 0 0	

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8 2 0	R. T.

BARLEY :—

Ready (per candy 63-4 cwts.)...Rs. 26 8 0

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 5 0	R. T.
,, Delhi Aug-Sept ...	,,	5 6 6	,,
,, ,, May 1913 ...	,,	5 8 3	,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,755
Bank of India ...	...	...	66
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	87 1-2
Indian Specie ...	...	...	66 3-4

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	457 1-2
Kohinoor ...	...	...	772 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,682 1-2
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	242 1-2
Standard ...	...	...	1,375

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			177 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			191
Bombay S. N. Ord. ...			297 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...			1,465
Tata Hdro E P S Co., Ld ...			660

RAILWAY.

Amritsar-Patty Railway Co. ... 140 C. D.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	2,823 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	34,871 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	23,281 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	...	4,650 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	511 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	...	7,985 ,,
Groundnuts...	...	...	nil
Castorseed ...	...	...	4,046
Rice ...	...	...	2,117 ,,
Myrabollams..	...	...	146 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	...	nil
Mowraseed ...	...	...	2,619
Gram ...	...	...	6,091 ,,
Joowar ...	...	...	671 ,,
Maize ...	...	...	nil
Barley ...	...	...	3,741 ,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 27th July 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 20th July 1912 :—

Liabilities.	July 20. Rs.	July 27. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	3,44,27,675	2,92,32,609
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,46,81,048	10,35,85,835
Post Bills ...	7,597	7,997
Sundries ...	18,63,332	18,88,244
	16,15,80,072	15,53,15,285
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	2,43,25,476	2,56,59,872
Other authorised Securities	68,860	68,860
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,27,38,553	1,20,19,019
Loans do. do. ...	4,82,05,554	4,72,37,809
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,77,87,189	1,71,28,663
Dead Stock ...	2,34,355	2,34,355
Stamps ...	5,022	5,021
Bullion ...	17,12,676	16,56,787
Balances with other Banks ...	2,98,381	4,36,469
Sundries... ...	2,63,740	2,04,164
Cash ...	5,59,35,146	5,03,71,266
	16,15,80,052	15,53,15,285

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd July, 1912, as compared with the statement of 16th July, 1912 :—

Liabilities.	July 16. Rs. a. p.	July 23. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,83,00,000 0 0	1,83,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at head office.	1,96,21,861 11 11	1,99,82,224 8 8
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,47,16,963 4 4	17,93,97,536 7 4
Bank Post Bills, &c...	7,65,908 4 8	10,39,356 6 7
Sundries ...	14,55,926 4 3	14,54,991 11 0
	23,48,60,669 9 2	24,01,74,109 1 7
Assets.	**Rs. a. p.**	**Rs. a. p.**
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments ...	2,19,08,280 0 0	2,42,57,255 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	51,42,682 0 0	51,54,902 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,66,51,486 3 3	3,54,19,971 7 8
Bills discounted, &c ...	3,75,57,881 3 6	3,66,32,071 8 10
Balances with other Banks ...	2,72,51,807 15 0	2,65,92,164 12 10
Bullion ...	34,07,185 14 10	30,02,776 15 1
Dead Stock...	25,11,835 15 11	25,11,487 3 5
Stamps ...	12,257 4 0	11,744 2 0
Sundries ...	6,65,504 1 11	5,47,270 9 2
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	13,51,08,920 10 8	13,41,29,643 11 0
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...	9,97,51, 8 14 6	10,60,44,465 6 7
	23,48,60,669 9 2	24,01,74,109 1 7

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	9,46,514	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	13,06,876	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	46,80,573	Do.
Post Bills ...	2,73,448	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments...	23,61,195	Increase.
Loans...	12 31,515	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit ...	9,25,810	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	6,59,643	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	24,55,951	Increase.
Do. at Branches ...	38,36,706	Do.

Percentage 52·53.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

PRIESTLEY—July 7, at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, the wife of Mr. W. Priestley, of a daughter.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

LATIFI—July 20 at Delhi, the wife of A. Latifi, I. C. S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs R. G. A.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim : "Men often seem rich to become rich" Wall Street Maxim.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Aden, at 5 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, the 3rd August at 9-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	... 12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	... 13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	... 7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	... 6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	... 11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	... 19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	... 12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gujarat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March (Spanish)...A Bunch of Roses ...	Chapi
Valse ...	Pbyrne ... Zuineta
Intermezzo ...	Heartsease ... Macbeth
Selection ...	Irish Airs ... Goodfrey
Gavotte ...	Confidences ... Weely
Selection ...	The Darker Girl ... Monckton
Two Step ...	Moonstruck ... Monckton

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 31st instant., Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

THE MATUNGA MILL FIRE.—Superintendent Paterson, in his official report regarding the fire in the Matunga Cotton Mill at Sewri, states that the damage is estimated at Rs. 60,000. He assigns the cause of the fire to friction caused by foreign matter getting into the machinery.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mukta Rams, who was removed to the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, suffering from a wound on the head, died there on Sunday evening. At an inquest held by the Coroner, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE RAO OF CUTCH.—His Highness Maharao Khengarjee, G.C.I.E., the Rao of Cutch, is expected to arrive here en route to Poona by the Gujarat mail at the Grant Road Station this morning at about 8 a.m., His Highness will put up at Mr. Fazelbhai Joomabhai's bungalow on Warden Road, Mahalaxmi.

ACCIDENT IN A THEATRE.—While the work of removing the debris of the Royal Theatre, which was destroyed by fire about a fortnight ago, was going on yesterday morning, a big stone fell on a Mahomedan, named Dada Osma, aged about 30, who was working under the stage. He was being removed to the J. J. Hospital, when he died on his way. Another man, who was beside him, had his legs injured.

LECTURE ON CHOLERA.—Dr. S. K. Vaidya delivered an interesting lecture last evening at the Girgaum Technical Laboratory of Professor Gajjar on "Cholera," Professor V. Hart of the Wilson College presiding. The lecturer said that the germ "Comma Bacillus" was mainly responsible for the outbreak of cholera. This germ, he said, generally lived in bad water or milk or in rotten vegetables or fruit; but it would not live in anything that was sour. The lecturer also advocated tea, as tannic acid totally destroyed those germs.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.—Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Commissioner Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army delivered a public lecture last [evening in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, the subject being "History of the Salvation Army, its work, its scope and its methods." Mr. N. G. Velinkar, of the S. S. L., presided. In spite of the inclemency of the weather a large number attended. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the Social Service League was singularly lucky in securing the kind consent of Commissioner Booth-Tucker, who was the most competent person in India to speak on "Social Service." His knowledge was not derived from books, but was gained after years of practical exertions. In beginning his lecture Commissioner Booth-Tucker said the needy classes here and in all other parts of the world, did not require charity, but opportunity. Thousands of Indian youths were waiting at present to be pushed,—willing to work,—but they wanted somebody to show them the way. Charity with business methods alone could achieve its object, Charity, with business, always succeeded in producing the desired results. Bombay had set the way for all other parts of India in connection with organized charity. The criminal tribes were approached by the lecturer and his wife and after a deal of persuasion and sympathetic treatment they were able to find that the criminals liked to be under the protection of the Salvation Army where they could drink milk in peace, while before that they could not drink water without difficulty. Their institutions for reforming criminals were quite full and there was hardly much room to admit new applicants who came in of their own accord. Votes of thanks to the chairman, the lecturer, and Dr. Mackichan, for allowing the use of the room, were accorded and the assembly dispersed after 8 o'clock.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London Established over 35 years

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Guzerat Thakore's Estate in Litigation.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman heardan appeal presented by the Talukdari Settlement Officer of Guzerat, administrator of the estate of Thakore Amarsang Ramsang, in which he sought to recover from Baria Dipsing Kesharisang and others, certain lands, alleging that they belonged to the estate of the Thakore of Mithapura and that they were given to Bai Motibai, the widow of Thakore Kesharsing Sivsing in the year 1882 for her maintenance to be enjoyed during her life-time, that she died in 1902 and that the lands should have been restored to the minor plaintiff's estate from that date. The defendants contended that the allegation that the lands in suit were given to their mother, for her maintenance was false, and that the lands did not form a part of the Thakore's estate, that the claim, if any, was barred by limitation.

The Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad held that the property was part of the Talukdari estate, governed by the rule of primogeniture, and directed the plaintiff to recover the property.

Against this order the defendants appealed to the District Judge, who held that there was no evidence that the land formed part of the Talukdari estate, that he did not know that there was any presumption that lands in Talukdari estates were assigned for maintenance out of the Talukdari estates, and not out of private estates. If there be such it was for the plaintiff to make out that the special rule of devolution applied to this property. He accordingly reversed the Subordinate Judge's decree, and dismissed the plaintiff's suit.

Against this decree the Talukdari Settlement Officer, who is administering the minor's estate, appealed to their lordships.

The Chief Justice in delivering an interlocutory judgment said:if the property had been assigned to Motiba by Ramsing, the plaintiff's father and Ramsing was in a position to make that assignment in his own right, the property would according to Hindu law on the death of Motiba revert to the heir of Ramsing, who was the plaintiff and he would then be entitled to recover. It was contended on behalf of the defendants that it ought to be assumed that the land was assigned to Motiba by Ramsing on behalf of himself and the defendants, and that it was joint family property. His lordship thought there was no evidence and no allegation that it was joint family property, and therefore it would be safe to decide this question one way or the other in order that no question of "res-judicata" might be raised in the event of the plaintiff seeking to assert his absolute ownership in some other proceedings. His lordship accordingly remanded the appeal to the lower court for trial of the issues, as to whether Ramsing assigned the property in suit as maintenance to Motiba in his own right as sole beneficial owner, or as representing a joint family composed of himself and the defendants; and to what interest, if any, was the plaintiff entitled in the property in the suit and further what amount, if any, had been expended by the defendants on the funeral obsequies of Motiba, perormed by them.

His lordship directed that the parties were at liberty to adduce further evidence as to their respective interests in the property in suit, but not as to the quantum of funeral expenses.

GREEK MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

Their lordships also disposed of a reference made to them by the Resident at Aden under section 8 of the Aden Act II of 1864.

In making this reference the Resident stated that one Moses bin Moses Enook Levi and his brother, Daood Moses Enook, co-owners of a house situated in Aden rented it to C. Athanasiapulo on a monthly rental of Rs. 120. Athanasiapulo installed a machine for cutting tobacco, driven by an oil-engine, which was connected by iron shafts fixed to masonry arches in the said house. By reason of this installation cracks appeared in the arches and walls of the house owing to the vibration of the cutting machine. Moses, the plaintiff, then obtained a professional opinion, and finding that damage to the house had been caused by the oil-engine, served Athanasiapulo with a notice to vacate the house. Athanasiapulo refused to vacate and in this was supported by Daood, the plaintiff's brother. The plaintiff accordingly instituted an ejectment suit against Athanasiapulo, who figures in the case as defendant one, and made Daood, a pro-forma defendant. Athanasiapulo contended that he was not a monthly tenant but a lessee, that the house was leased to him for four years from the 1st November, 1903, which lease expired on the 1st of November, 1907. That the owners continued the lease of the house upto the year 1912, that the engine was installed with the consent of the plaintiff and his brother, that the cracks in the walls and arches were not caused by the vibration of the oil-engine, that the institution of the suit was due to the obstinacy of the plaintiff.

After hearing the parties and obtaining the opinion of the Chairman of the Aden Settlement, the lower court found that the premises were leased by the plaintiff and his brother by verbal agreement upto 1912, and that the installation of the oil machine had not damaged the premises, nor was it likely to cause damage or danger to the building in future, and that therefore there were no grounds for directing Athanasiapulo to vacate the premises or remove the installation.

Against the above order the plaintiff appealed and the Resident submitted the papers for the decision of their lordships.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the court, said that the question whether a verbal agreement for a lease of an immovable property for a term of five years was valid and binding and effectual in law must be answered in the negative. The effect of holding over by a lessee with assent of the lessor was stated in Section 116 of the Transfer of Property Act, but holding over from month to month where there was no assent by the lessor or both the lessors in the case, of a lease of co-tenants, the former lessee was in the position of a trespasser "qua" the non-assenting lessor. Even if it were not so, their lordships thought that the notice to quit given by one of the co-lessors would be a valid notice on the authority of Ebrahim Pir Mahomed versus Cursetji De Vitre (I. L. R. XI Bombay, page 644) for their lordships had no reason to suppose that any different view of his law would be adopted in a case coming up to the High Court from the mofussil, if the lessors were tenants in common. Their lordships accordingly answered the second question, as to whether the notice given by the plantiff to Athanasiapulo to be sufficient and binding on him in the affirmative, and held that in the circumstances stated in the plaint the defendant was bound to vacate the house.

PECULIAR QUESTION OF SALE.

Mr Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal in which Khondu bin Kanooji Davde, sought to recover certain lands from Vishun Chorghe, a minor, who was represented by his mother Sitabai as guardian ad-litem. The plaintiff's case was that the land in suit belonged to his father and that on his death with a view to protect the property from creditors a nominal sale deed was passed in favour of Luxman Dinkar and another. Subsequently, they refused to restore the land and so a suit was filed. The Subordinate Judge of Poona ordered the restoration of the land to the plaintiff on his paying the defendants Rs. 285.

The plaintiff dissatisfied with this order, appealed to their lordships, and urged that the lower court was wrong in decreeing specific performance of the agreement for sale entered into after a lapse of more than fifteen years.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in disposing of this case said that the Transfer of Property Act provided that in the case of a sale of immovable property of the value of Rs. 100 or more, the transfer should be only by a registered deed. In the present case the parties entered into a transaction, which they embodied in a deed. That deed was described as a contract of sale, and registered. It distinctly provided that on certain events happening the property should be regarded as sold to the vendee. The transfer of the land which had taken place under the registered deed was valid according to law. The court confirmed the decree of the lower court with costs.

WEALTHY CABINET-MAKERS IN COURT.

Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of a motion made on behalf of Fatemabai, widow of Khoja Rahimtula Dewji, in which she prayed for the appointment of a receiver for the protection of her interest in the share, which her late husband possessed in the business of cabinet-makers carried on by her brothers-in-law Ahmed Dewji and others. Fatimabai declared that the was the sole heir to her late husband, both by his will and by virtue of the law of succession in vogue among the Khojas.

The Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs Payne and Co, appeared to support the motion, and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the opposing defendants. Mr. Jardine in supporting the motion for the appointment of a receiver, said, that Rahimtulla died of cholera on the 18th of June last. The deceased had a five-annas share in the business of cabinet makers carried on by the brothers. The value of the joint property was of about ten lakhs of rupees. Four days after the death of the plaintiff's husband, the brothers served the widow with a notice stating that her interest in the business had ceased. The brothers had adopted an hostile attitude towards the plaintiff and had set up a will, which had never been executed. She claimed one-third of the property and would be satisfied if the defendants gave proper security safe-guarding her share. The place of business contained large quantities of timber and valuable furniture. The business was in a flourishing condition, but she understood that there no proper stock book kept and it was impossible to say how things would stand a few months hence.

His lordship suggested that the parties should come to an agreement, whereby the suit could be referred to the Commissioner to ascertain Fatimabai's share.

Mr Jardine wanted his client's share to be protected during the period the Commissioner would be occupied in ascertaining her share.

Mr. Jinnah said that the motion was brought with the intention of annoying and harassing his clients. New books had been opened since the institution of the suit.

Mr. Jardine enquired if they were willing to produce the new books for inspection.

Mr. Jinnah said that his clients had opened new accounts in their already existing old books. It was impossible to conceive that his clients would run away with immovable property, which was worth about eight lakhs of rupees.

His lordship said that no case had been made out justifying the appointment of a receiver.

POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a number of cases, in which Hindus and Mahomedans were charged with the illegal possession of cocaine.

Excise Inspectors, Strip and Pandit, arrested the accused on Saturday and Sunday near Null Bazaar.

Mahomed Sheriff, who had been convicted four times before, was fined Rs. 150 with the option of seven weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Another man was fined Rs. 100 with the option of a month's hard labour, a third accused was fined Rs. 45 or in default of the payment of the fine sentenced to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment, and another accused was fined Rs. 50 or 25 days. Seven others were fined sums varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

REVENGEFUL PATHANS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mahomed Rahim, Haj Mahomed Lutoo, Ahmed Ghazikhan, Faizal Millai and Shadikhan Ajadkhan, all Pathans, were charged with rioting under section 147 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code.

The prosecution case was that the complainant, Maruti Ganpat, who was a goldsmith, was the cause of getting one Yemunabai to complain to the police against the accused, all of whom were money-lenders. On Saturday night, the five accused, armed with sticks, went to Maruti's house and began abusing him, and when he remonstrated the five accused set on him and gave him and his brother a severe thrashing. Maruti sustained several injuries.

The case was adjourned.

POONA RACES.

Entries for First Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 29.

The entries in the Poona first extra meeting on Saturday, the 3rd of August, closed at 12 noon on Monday, the 29th July.

The Epsom Plate, distance 7 furlongs.—Best Luck, Palsgronium II, Bachelor's Knot, Bamtno, Langiton, Bincher, Valerious and Malmesy.

The Beginners' Plate, distance about 5 furlongs.—Pretty Good, Sort, May Fly IV., Miss Santoi, Not Yet, Stgilyen, Sperry, Lisata, Mrs. Bang, Lord Carlyon, Yvette, Lithosian, Macana Serpent, Yip, Y. I. F.

The New Comers' Plate, distance about 5 furlongs.—Gowahajmer, Raspberry, Fazab Favil Beg, Milbrook, Reminder, Longboat, Lucky Slave, Tide, Solar Star, Nobi, Mustakak, C. A. H., Egyptian, Young Mahasar, Tooman II, Mijbe, Shooki Beg, Munsoor, Moonspot, Dalil, Tenebreuse, Good Success, Mizroo, Mulla, Assistant, Sutlej, Signal Watch, Simla, Hindoostan, Peerage, Zuheir, Mahboob, Best Chance, Lord Imon, Anwad, Different Nashad, Pasha, Evening News.

The Arabian Plate, distance 1 mile.—Money Gold, Real Gold, Morley, Harry, Johnson, Moosabat, Bounaparte, Desert King, Well Done, Asfandier, Shawcutt, Miner, Ghalipur, Shirsab, Regent, Young Japan, Bustan, Mysore, Berar, Last Chance, Bunder Beg.

The Arab Pony Trial Plate, distance 6 furlongs.—Zoolphokarr, Magistrate, Sirkar, Fado, Rajput, Kimberley, Mars, Majesty, Majeed, Branzee, Creditor, Gafal, Sinclair, Dinar.

Closed Race, The Subaltern Plate, distance 1-2 mile—Datee, Pioneer, Burz, The Brat, Castaway, Taki Khan, Tofic Pasha, Verney.

CRICKET.

G. I. P. RY. STORES vs. BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the former. The following are the scores:—

G. I. P. RY. STORES:—Shivram, b Jones, 0; Shamrao, not out 40; Shellekrz, l b w 2; Vitha', c Patterson, b Jones, 0; R Monforth, c Walker, b Keasey, 0; Gupte, b Jones, 3; P D'Souza, b Keasey, 11; Yeshvant, b Jones, 0; Bulsara, run out 2; Joshi, c Patterson, b Keasey, 4; G Parelker, c Sargon, b Keasey, 13; buyes 5—total 80.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE—Kearsey b Shivram, 0; Patterson, not out 18; Furgusson c Vitbal b Shivram, 0 Sur on, b Vithal, 1; Walker, c Shivram b Vithal, 12 Bamber, c Vithal, b Shivram, 2; Butterfield b Shivram 2; Jeffries, b Shivram, 0; Tapsil, c Snivram, b Shivram 2; Jones c Snollekerz, b Vithal, 7; Dolton, b Shivram, 3; extras 3—total 48.

B. I. TRUST vs. G'VT. TELEGRAPH.

The above match was played on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Government Telegraph scores :—

B. I. TRUST C. C.—Sorabji, c Butch, b Billimoria 3; Prabhavalker, c cutch, b D'Silva 0; Chandarana, c Rozaro, b D'Silva 24; Shroff. c D'Silva, b Billimoria 0; Byramji, b D'Silva 16; Kent (Capt), c Soares, b Billimoria 1; Miralli, c Francis, b Billimoria 3; Desai. c Rozars, b Bulimoria 7; Hawkins, not out 0; Bharucha, c and b D'Silva 1; Chandarana, c Rozario, b D'Silva 0; extra 2—total 57.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.—Francis, c Byramji, b Sorabji 1; Bragance, c Prabhavalkar, b Chandarana, sr 3; St Anne, b Chandarana 9; Rozaryo, run out 4; D'Silva, run out 4; Rodrigues run out 3; Billimoria, c Hawkins, b Marathe 15; D'Souza, b Chandarana sr 3; Soares, c Haukins, b Chandarana sr 9; Butch, not out 6; Mongwate, c Prabhavalkar, b Chandarana 3; extra 1—total 61

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

The match fixed for last night between the Bombay Athletics and the Y. M. C. A. was abandoned after ten minutes' play. A rain-storm broke just after the start, and when it became obvious that the ground was not fit for play the referee stopped the proceedings.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay,

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

H. E. the Governor of Ceylon is suffering from a slight attack of pneumonia.

Dengue fever has appeared in Dacca. The local surmise is that it has come in the train of the Governor's clerks from Calcutta.

Mr. Henry S. L. Polak of South Africa, who was staying in India for some months past, will leave for Transvaal on August 8th, with his family.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the permanent retention of the appointment of Accountant-General for Indian Railways with his staff.

The Lucknow City Kotwali site was sold, by auction, on the 22nd instant for Rs. 98,000. A meeting of protest against the proposed sale was held recently in the city.

As a result of numerous deaths from starvation and disease among vagrants in Rangoon it has been recommended that a Municipal poor house and infirmary be built to relieve the hospitals.

The sanction of the Secretary of State has been received to the strengthening of the Indian Meteorological Department by the appointment of another Scientific Assistant who will be attached to headquarters at Simla.

The Yeu main canal is

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougall, 2,975 tons, Captain W. H. Price will sail to-day for Colombo via Marmugoa with the same bottom cargo.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons Captain C A. Groves, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Islanda, 3,361 tons Captain A. M. Rait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

The steamer Beekbergen, 2,447, tons Captain D. Y. de Hond, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam 22nd June, with a general cargo and coal.

The steamer Gasler, 2,743 tons, Captain H. Schluter arrived in harbour on Sunday from Newcastle 3rd July with a cargo of coal.

The H. M. S. Odin, Commander William Mellor arrived in harbour on Saturday from Muscat which port she left on the 24th instant.

The Venice Steam N. Co's steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S. Checia, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

The steamer Elmmoor, 2,390 tons, Captain W Evans, sailed yesterday for Mostyn Deep, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Begum. 2,942 tons. Captain H. J. Crebbin, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday the 27th July 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hindoo	3195	Grows	K'chi	30-7	J Finlay & Co
C&R Newby Hall	2839	Parker	1-8	...	K N & Co
H Firoozi	2029	Primrose	Aden	31-7	B & P S N Co
K Ashburton	2833	Mathews	Philadelphia	...	T M & Co
M Clan Macdougal	2789	Price	Colombo	30-7	J Finlay & Co
N Mansuri	2042	Gore	Jeddah	5-8	Bo & P S N Co
O Umvolosi	1855	Millen	London	3-8	W & A G & Co
Q Homayun	2154	Moloney	Jeddah	31-7	B & P S N Co
Offside K					
Badrie	163	Fisher	Repairing	Arabs	Steamers Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Langdale	2294	Gadner	Antwerp	2-8	W & A Graham & Co
2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell	Liverp ol	4-8	W & A Graham & Co
3 Pegenturm	3160	Heckel	Hamburg	2-8	W & A Graham & Co
4 Kanzler	2975	Schapp	Durba's	2-8	A Strandes & Co
7 Ville-de-Oran	3034	Maston	Dunkirk	3-8	J M & Co
8 Trieste	3203	Ivancich	Tricste	3-8	A L S N Co
10&11 Begum	2942	Crebbin	Calcutta	29-7	T M & Co
12 Orseolo	2849	Checia	Venice		S N Co
13 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Basreh		M M & Co
14 Lhasa	950	Manley	Karachi	2-8	M M & Co
15 Baroda	1899	Penny	Busreh	31-7	M M & Co
Asaye	4339	Cockman	Shanghai	31-7	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	H M S Odin	Mellor	Muscat, July 24
28	Gasler	Schlater	N'Castle, July 30
29	Beekbergen	De Hond	R'dam, June 22
	Islanda	Rait	Calcutta, June 26

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Elmmoor	Evans	Mostyn Deep

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Begum, Crebbin, for Calcutta.
" Hindoo, Groves, for Hull, &c.
" Clan MacDougall, Price, for Colombo.
" Orseolo, Checia, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—Steamer Mansuri for Jeddah.
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf.
" Islami for Calcutta, &c.
" Beekbergen for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba arrived in London from Calcutta on the morning of the 27th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, left Colombo for Bombay on the 28th instant and she is expected here on the 30th instant at 7 p m.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Sardegna, from Genoa left Aden on the 29th and expected to arrive Bombay on the 3rd proximo evening. The same Co's steamer Polcevera, from Hongkong left Penang on the 28th instant and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 7th proximo, The same Co's steamer Isonia, from Bombay arrived at Penang on the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—23 bales wool, B Tulockchand; 120 bales wool, K Khairaj; 42 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 63 bales wool, The Bombay and Co; 140 bales wool, D Koondanmal; 23 bales wool, B Khoobchund; 87 bales wool, M Balia.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Umvolosi s—85 cwts animal guts, M Joomabhoy and Co; 280 cw s soapnuts, H Samji; 500 cwts kurdeeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 105 bales hemp, F Khoobchand.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Ashburton s—301 casks salted skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ashburton s—13,800 cwts cotorseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,710 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Oran s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s—215 b les cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Dusseldorf s—440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Umvolosi s—5,002 cwts cotorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 165 bale cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR STETTIN.

Pagenturm s—201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pagenturm s—220 bales cotton, M Nathoo and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co 19 bales hides, Nizamoddin and Co; 55 bales cotton fly T. Kokaibhai 87 cwts oil cakes, M. N Dehdashti.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—440 b les cotton, Volkart Brothers 100 bales cotton, and 3 bales sawri cotton, W. Wolf and Sons 228 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, cwts 495 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 10 animal guts Ad Meyer.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2502 cwts linseed, C. Boggiano and Co; 300 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Asaye s—63 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 30 cwts jaedadoo, E. Moledina.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Asaye s—80 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, C. Bomanjee and Co; 10 chests opium, A. E. J. Abraham, 30 bales opium, M. Gajanand.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Attaye s—1 1-4 cwts ivory, J. Tata.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
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A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 30th July, 1912.

DEFECTIVE LEGAL SYSTEMS.

THE remarkable paper on the defects in the legal systems of England, India and America, read by Mr. W. Durran, some weeks ago before a meeting of the East India Association, was only briefly noticed in the Press, being crowded out by topics of the moment, and the short account which Reuter sent us was practically confined to the diatribe which followed by Sir Robert Fulton, formerly known as Mr. Justice Rampini. The text of the paper comes to us in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, which promises the discussion, presumably including Sir Robert's criticism of the Indian Bench, in its October number. The latter was apparently more trenchant than the original paper, but Mr. Durran's observations are worth reading, especially by legal men who would see themselves as others see them. Mr. Durran found that when the *Times* concluded its leading article, on April 6th last, by calling for a close enquiry into the administration of justice in India, many of its readers were inclined to think that something catastrophic had occurred in our Eastern dependency. "This is very far from being the case;" he writes, "there is no occasion for surprise or bewilderment. India is undoubtedly suffering from a creeping paralysis of justice, but the ailment is following a normal course. Moreover, India is not the worst sufferer from this sort of paralysis. It is the ailment of Anglo-Saxondom; we find it in an advanced stage in the United States. But India has the first claim on our attention." And Mr. Durran puts his finger on the first and most important point on which we fail. As was written a hundred years ago, although we possess force sufficient to exterminate every human being in a district when dacoit robberies are rampant, it is impossible to obtain convictions owing to loopholes found by lawyers." England supplied a sufficiency of leading cases wherein a misspelt word acquitted an accused person, when Baron Parke "was dispensing what he was pleased to call justice" and in his feats of legal subtlety succeeded, according to a satirical epitaph, "by the exercise of the greatest acumen and the highest industry, in reducing the laws of England to an absurdity." In Mr. Durran's words, the door was thus opened to oriental astuteness. The Magna Charta of advocacy was the oriflamme of the native Bar and they had begun to better instruction. And from this point Mr. Durran passes over a period of three-quarters of a century with the reminder that it is an unfailing tendency of bad systems to become worse.

It had become worse in 1886, when Mr. S. S. Thorburn wrote of the Punjab Chief Court, that the technicality and refinement of the law as then administered had caused widespread harm and tended to bring the law and the Chief Court into contempt. As the Bar strengthened the Bench weakened and the Chief Court of the Punjab became a by-word among the people as "a court of quibbles, not of justice." Then again asserting that the conclusive condemnation of our legal system is that it converts upright and honourable men into ministers of injustice and simpletons into rogues, he quotes Sir James Wilson, who, in 1909, declared "the criminal law requires strengthening, not only against noisy demagogues who attempt to mislead the ignorant populace but against the ordinary criminal, who too often escapes punishment by taking advantage of legal technicalities. If too many people known to be guilty evade the law, what becomes of the feeling of general security?" Coming nearer to date the fact is mentioned that in 1909 the feeling of general security was rudely shaken by the repeated acquittals on technical flaws in indictments or procedure. M. Chailley, a French critic of Indian Administration, at that time also told us that "Inexplicable acquittals encourage crime and ruin the prestige of the dominant race... A too complicated procedure, with its elaborate precautions, benefits the rich and cunning at the expense of the mass of the people... The Government consoles itself for its relative powerlessness by the idea that dear justice prevents suits." M. Chailley was largely quoted by the lecturer, for he was admitted to be an entirely impartial writer who gave us credit where credit was due, and perhaps the most striking passage in his indictment of our judicial system was that wherein he said it was not the usurers who are running the country but the Courts, with their fees, their pleaders and their procedure; matters have been arranged in the interest of the rich whose money can insure them the best lawyers and a favourable judgment."

Continuing, Mr. Durran made capital out of the fact that after a year and a half the two chief criminals among those arrested for conspiracy in connection with the murder of the Kennedy ladies, through a technical informality, escaped the death sentence. He cited bluebooks to show the increase of litigation, and coming to the present year, referred to "a group of criminal cases of an extremely grave character, which were concluded under the most extraordinary circumstances." The Khulna case was mentioned as one of the most remarkable, and we can understand the ridicule the lecturer heaped upon "the very severe lecture on loyalty," an eminent Hindu gentleman was induced to deliver the accused after their release without trial. Thus, observed Mr. Durran, concluding his exposure of the defects of the Indian system, "the successors of Baron Parke, his equals in acumen and industry, have reduced our legal system in India to an absurdity. The Bar, after capturing the Bench, the department of justice and the machinery of Government, is now devouring its children—the barrister-judges. The ascendancy of the Bar necessarily involves the effacement of the Bench and the barrister-judge is being superseded by the political lecturer. This is the nemesis of legalism." Nevertheless, Mr. Durran was forced to admit that the barrister-judge is more sinned against than sinning, that his position in India is pathetic. "Learned, upright and honourable he is the victim of a vicious system. Long tradition and training at the Bar commit him to an unequal contest in hair-splitting refinements with men of races incomparably more subtle than his own. His discomfiture is a foregone conclusion." This was the cue for Sir Robert Fulton to declaim against both Bench and Bar and to condemn both in unmeasured terms. The only pity is that we must wait so long before receiving a full and accurate report of his utterances, for until then will it be impossible to frame anything like an adequate reply.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

REUTER'S telegram regarding to-day's Indian Budget debate supplies an instance of the perversity with which Parliamentary rules can sometimes operate. Of course, there is a necessity for rules and a necessity that they should be applied impartially to all members, but there are occasions when their application produces results, which seem to be in the face of all reason. To-day the Indian Budget is to be discussed and hon'ble members have ballotted for the right to introduce resolutions. The first place in the ballot has fallen to Mr. Charles H. Roberts, the Liberal member for Lincoln, and one of the extreme "Temperance" party. He will move a resolution regarding opium and alcoholic liquors. Now, we have very little doubt that Mr. Roberts knows very little about the conditions of the sale of alcoholic liquors in India, or the temperance measures which the various Governments are undertaking, while as for opium we may venture to guess that he will be much more concerned with Chinese interests than with Indian. His resolution, therefore, is not likely to be of very great value, while after him, of all people, will come Mr. Lansbury. He will discourse on education. After his hysterical exhibition in the House the other day, we should imagnie that his views on education in this country, which he has never seen, will be regarded by Indian educationists as of peculiar interest but of little worth, Sir John Rollestone's resolution calling attention to "the preference given to some manufactures from Britain" may be of more practical value, but is not of great urgency while lastly Sir John Rees can merely "hope, if there is an opportunity to urge the necessity for railway extension." Now if there is one politically non-controversial subject in India, on which people of all classes are agreed, and which is regarded as of the first importance, it is the extension of the railways. It has been exhaustively studied and everyone—railway administrators and commercial men, Indian and European—knows what the remedy should be. It is only a question whether the Government of India can be persuaded to report from hide-bound custom and adopt it. Therefore an exposition of the question, by people qualified to do it, before the many financial and commercial interests in the House of Commons, would be useful. Apparently, this is to be prevented by the teetotal Mr. Roberts and the effervescent Mr. Lansbury.

AMBULANCE WORK IN INDIA.

ONCE more we find an exultant note in the annual report, compiled by that indefatigable worker Major Blackham, of the Indian branch of the St. John Ambulance Association. "For the third year in succession," he reports "undiminished and amazing progress in the work of the Association throughout the length and breadth of this Great Empire." One of the most interesting sections of the document is that which describes the increasing scope, which the work of the Association is finding amongst soldiers. During last year the work in this respect improved very considerably, and many units are taking a keen interest in it. Many British soldiers have written to the Honorary Secretary inquiring about the possibilities of classes, and it is suggested that special classes might be held at all stations at suitable times of the year. On the other hand, amongst volunteers the position is not satisfactory, although progress is being made. It is true, of course, that the volunteer has a good many calls on his time, especially if he attend courses in signalling, elementary tactics or musketry such as commanding officers are more apt to encourage as pertaining more directly to the soldier's duties. Major Blackham possibly does not take this fact sufficiently into account. At the same time he is perfectly sound in pointing out that the medical organisation for volunteers in case of emergency is far less perfect than is that for regular soldiers, and therefore a knowledge of elementary medical aid is more required by volunteers. He adds, moreover, that the actual instructional course—which would be followed, we presume, by organised practises—consists of five lectures and demonstrations only. This fact, as he says, is probably not generally known and under these circumstances it should not be impossible to give ambulance training to a certain number of men in each volunteer battalion. In other branches of work the Association seems to be doing well. The work on the railways is steadily increasing, and amongst those which are forming new centres is the B. B. and C. I. The police are working actively, instruction is now being given in some schools and colleges; the work is spreading through the native States, and has already been taken up by practically every unit of the Imperial service troops.

CREWE.

NOT much political significance can be read into the result of the Crewe by-election. As they did at Oldham, the Labour party have given the seat to the Unionists. It is true, undoubtedly, that, there are indications in England, to use the hyperbole of the Duke of Marlborough, that the sun has risen; but it is useless for us to regard the Crewe result as evidence of tais. The actual polling leaves the parties very much where they were in December, 1910, with a slight advantage to the Opposition. The Unionist vote increased by 335, and the Liberal-Labour by 150, this difference not being particularly large in a poll of over 14,000 votes; and while, of course, we should like to believe that the Crewe electorate had delivered an emphatic verdict against the Liberal propaganda, and in approval of Unionist policy, we must, as a matter of honesty, admit that nothing of the sort has happened. The more significant lesson is that the Labour revolt is complete. There will no longer be blind following on the Liberal race, and Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, particularly Mr. Lloyd George, must now realize that in nursing the Labour party they have, been nursing a serpent to life like the Roman woodman Everybody will admit that the Labourites' programme is designed to benefit only their own class, and that every proposal for legislation which does not fall in line with their peculiar views of "social reform" elicits their condemnation. The immediate future promises us many developments in connection with the problem of Imperial Defence, and as the Liberal party, during recent months, seem to have begun to realize what are the obligations in this matter we are glad of every occurrence which will bring home to their leaders the grave futility of coalition with a party which places the parish before the Empire. And this seems to us to be the most reasonable view to be taken of the by-election in Crewe.

ANOTHER COTTON CENTRE.

SOME particulars with regard to the efforts, which are being made to open up Asia Minor as a centre of cotton production, are recounted in the *Manchester Guardian*. Liverpool has already received samples in quantity of the kind of cotton which the soil produces, and hopes are entertained of an extensive development. A large scheme appears to be in course of promotion and among those, who are interested in it is, the Imperial Ottoman Bank. The site of operations is the district of Adana. Its fertile coast plain, which produces a high-class cotton, rice, cereals, sugar, and much fruit, affords excellent pasturage, and is well watered. Improved methods of agriculture and modern machinery have been introduced, and have resulted in a great stimulus being given to the cotton-growing industry, the area under cultivation this year exceeding 4,000 square kilometres. An American variety, it seems, is the one most likely to produce successful results. It has been introduced within the past few years and so far has done satisfactorily, while on the other hand Egyptian varieties do not appear to be suited by the peculiar climatic conditions. Every cotton field, even the smallest seems nowadays to be developing with remarkable rapidity and we must not, therefore, be surprised to hear that this year's crop in Asia Minor is likely to be double that of last. The destination of this cotton seems to be changing. Since the war it has been diverted from Italy to Southern Germany, and now Lancashire appears to have an eye on it.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "India", with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left Aden, at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

THE following Press Note was issued last night :—"The Governor in Council is pleased to sanction, for a period of three years beginning from the 1st of April, 1912, a grant of Rs. 10,000 a year to the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League."

AN extra nine holes have been added to the present nine in the golf links at Delhi and they now extend to the gates of the Circuit House.

THE goods traffic on the B B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 6th July, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911, of 249,462 maunds with an increase of Rs. 1,18,738 in the earnings.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 12.

The event of the week has been the trip arranged by the Admiralty for the members of both Houses of Parliament to view the fleet assembled at Spithead before the commencement of the manœuvres. It was a happy inspiration of the First Lord to give ocular demonstration of the magnitude of the fleet required under modern conditions to maintain the security of these islands, and in maintaining that security also to guarantee the safety of the Empire, as a preliminary to the discussion of the additional estimates for the navy, which it has become necessary to bring forward. Every facility was given not only to see the various forms of naval defence at work, but also to inspect in detail under expert guidance selected units of various types, and to hear the expression of naval opinion on what we have and what we require. The man of the sea is, and always has been, at an advantage over the soldier man in the matter of the attention paid to his opinions. The man in the street thinks he knows all about soldiering, but looks upon the sea as a thing apart, a profession in which experts only can give an opinion, and he is content generally to accept their views. Thirty miles of ships, each flying the white ensign, 222 vessels of war including forty save one of the best that modern science can produce, every type well represented with what has been found and is considered the most suitable craft for the various services that have to be performed—should have impressed, if it did not bewilder, the minds of the visitors on the "Armadale Castle."

Far in excess, both in numbers and power of the historic gatherings of 1902 and 1911, the huge armada was calculated to give an impression of efficiency and sufficiency that needed the enunciation of a few hard facts to correct—sufficient it is for the day for the purpose for which the fleet has been concentrated in Home waters, but insufficient for the known requirements of 18 months hence, requirements that go no further than the maintenance of the *status quo ante*. And how has the present sufficiency been obtained? Partly by the shipbuilding programmes of the past ten years, but largely also by a readjustment, permissible as a temporary expedient only, of our naval distribution throughout the world. That it has been necessary for us to reduce our fleet on foreign stations in order to meet the pressing needs of the new strategical position that has developed of recent years, has been taken, as was likely, as a confession of weakness on our part, and an incentive to fresh effort on the part of those who would supplant us on the sea. The wish is father to the thought, and the alternative, that it has been due to want of foresight, and an honest desire for peace, to be left alone ourselves and to leave others alone has been overlooked. Theoretically there is nothing finer than our aspirations after peace, especially from our own point of view. Practically, from the stand point of others it apears as nothing more honourable or virtuous than a desire to enjoy at ease, with the minimum of expenditure, what in the past we have wrested from weaker states as the spoil of war, or won by the labour and enterprise of our pioneers from the grip of the wild. The British Empire, with its connecting waterways the control of which is essential to its existence, extends over about seven-tenths of the earth's surface, and practically girdles the world barring the expansion of other nations who, with increasing populations and the ever-growing demands of modern civilisations, are feeling the need of more elbow-room. At present we are only being badly hustled by one Power, but time, opportunity and the man will, without doubt, lead to a repitition in other parts of the Empire of what is now being enacted in the North Sea.

It is well for us to realize that of the three factors and we can control too time and opportunity by the maintenance and consolidation of the power of the Empire. National expansion is governed by the universal law of nature, it takes the path of least resistance. It is for us to see that the portals of our Empire are never left invitingly open or insufficiently guarded. So long as we do this, we have done our best to ensure peace and the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire—and succeeding generations will be in a position to face their problems from a firm position whatever form those problems may take, be it Japan looking to the South Pacific, Russia, checked in the Far East, trying to make good Peter the Great's Eastern programme, through Persia to India, or Germany completing her continental arrangements before carrying out her overseas expansion.

It is, of course, impossible at present to say with any accuracy of detail what form the First Lord's announcement in connection with the supplementay estimates will take, but from what has been let fall it is perhaps safe to predict that the position in the Mediterranean will receive due attention, and that we shall again be represented in the Inland Sea in a manner commensurate with our interests involved; and that there will be a very considerable acceleration in the 1912-13 building programme, whilst provision will be made for increased personnel, a matter more immediately urgent, or certainly not less so than the provision of ships for the future. Men take even longer to train than ships to build, and many of the crews last Tuesday would not have stood a critical and expert inspection for fitness for immediate active service, partly because there were many included whose training was not complete, partly because many had been withdrawn for the occasion from shore-going appointments from which they could not have been spared on actual mobilization for service. Doubtless their places would have been taken by men of the reserve who, for equally good reasons, could not be called out for peace manœuvres, but even allowing for this the establishment is short of present, and far short of future needs.

The new Royal Flying Corps has had its first casualty in the accident that cost the lives of Captain Loraine and Sergeant-Major Wilson. Captain Loraine, though comparatively a recent addition to the ranks of the airmep, having only obtained his certificate in November last, was one of the cleverest and soundest pilots in the country. He was extremely keen on aviation and his loss will be much felt by the corps as in addition to his skill as a pilot, his practical suggestions based on mechanical knowledge and his flying experiences had resulted in the introduction of several improvements in the machines he used. As an instructor, he had, in the short time he was with the flying corps, become as popular as he was in his regiment, the Greanadier Guards, and it was felt that he had a great future before him in the line he had taken up.

The naval airmen will be hard at work during the manœuvres, and it is intended thoroughly to test so far as existing appliances go, the use of wireless in keeping up communication between the aerial scouts and their fleets. The experience gained should be of great value, and will result doubtless in modifications and adaptations of existing plant to suit the novel conditions.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D. S. O., Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Boards—Medical.—A Medical Board, composed as under, will assemble on Monday the 29th July 1912 at 10 a. m. at Watson's Hotel, Bombay :—President : Colonel W W. Pike, D. S. O, British Service, A. D. M. S., Bombay Brigade ; Members : Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Reilly, R. A. M. C., Lieut. H. R. B. Gibson, I. M. S.

The Insurance Act.—Officers Commanding units (through the General Officers Commanding Brigades) and Heads of Departments are requested to furnish a statement in duplicate, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General by the 16th August 1912, showing separately the number of British soldiers for whom it is compulsory and voluntary to insure under the National Insurance Act, 1911, which Act has effect in India from 15th July, 1912.

39th Central India Horse.—Major W. D. Daunt to be 2nd-in-Command in succession to Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble H. O. Tapier, C. M. G.

2nd Sappers and Miners.—Major H. J. M. Marshall, R. E., Superintendent of Park, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut-Colonel C. H. Roe, R. E., granted leave.

1st Brahmans.—Major H. T. Marshall, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. R. Hitchins granted leave.

14th Sikhs.—Major F. A. Jacques to be 2nd-in-Command vice Lieut-Colonel P. C. Palin transferred to 15th Sikhs.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.—Major H. R. Baker to be 2nd-in-Command vice Lieut-Colonel A. H. Allenby transferred to the 83rd Infantry.

80th Carnatic Infantry.—Major G. R. Oakes, Double Company Commander, 88th Carnatic Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command vice Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Campbell transferred to the 75th Carnatic Infantry.

88th Carnatic Infantry.—Captain J. H, M, Fuller, Double Company Officer to be Double Company Commander and to remain seconded, and Captain O. St. John, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Major G. R. Oakes transferred to the 80th Carnatic Infantry.

Captain A. Thorp, R. A., has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery.

Lieut. E. G. Phythian-Adams, 80th Carnatic Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Quartermaster in addition to his duties as adjutant.

Lieut. H. L. B. Chapman, 89th Punjabis, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Lieut. C. Hemsley, 64th Pioneers, has been appointed to officiate as adjutant.

Lieut. F. O. N. Burne, 64th Pioneers, has been appointed to officiate as Quartermaster.

Captain O. K. V. Brown, 102nd Grenadiers, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Lt. Colonel U. W. Evans, Commannant 3rd Sappers and Miners, has been appointed President of the Kirkee Cantonment Committee.

Major P. B. Haig, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon in Bhopal, has been appointed to the Medical Charge of the 99th Infantry.

Captain F. W. Iles, 10th Jats, has been appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

Lieut. J. B. Haines, 10th Jats, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Lieut. J. Crompton, 10th Jats, has been appointed to officiate as Quartermaster.

Colonel G. Williams, Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th Division, has been appointed to officiate as Director General of Military Works in India.

Lt-Colonel G. M. Duff has been appointed to officiate as Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th Division.

Captain H. N. North, Garrison Engineer, Fort Sandeman, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Commanding, Royal Engineer, Loralai District.

Lieut. L. Smith, 6th Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Commander.

Captain C. Craster, 6th Cavalry, has been appointed Aide-de Camp to the General Officer Commanding 4th (Quetta) Division.

Lieut. G. C. S. Ferguson, 6th Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Commander.

Lieut. G. Sartorius, 6th Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Commander.

Lieut. V. L. Y. Dane, 22nd Punjabis, has been appointed to officiate as Quartermaster.

Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, has been detailed for a tour of duty with the 3rd Reserve Battalion of the Regiment and ordered to proceed home to Inverness.

Captain H. A. Grant, 2nd Bn., Leicester Regiment, has been detailed for a tour of duty with the 3rd Reserve Battalion of the Regiment and ordered to proceed home to Leicester.

Lieut. E. A. Sanderson, 1st Bn., Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, has been detailed for a tour of duty with the 3rd Reserve Battalion of the Regiment and ordered to proceed home to Oxford.

Captain F. G. Gillies, 33rd Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Commander.

Lieut. B. S. Stone, 88th Carnatic Infantry, to officiate as Quarter-master.

Lieut. N. M. Jenkins, No. 6 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., has been appointed Adjutant Madras Artillery Volunteers.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave.—Colonel P. Hehir, I M. S., for 30 days in India; Major A. S. Toogood, 1st Bn. Royal Warwickshire Regiment, extension of leave on medical certificate up to 10th September 1912; Captain F. C. Rose, 1st Bn., Lincolnshire Regiment, for 3 months, out of India, on medical certificate; 2nd-Lieut. R. Temple-Freere, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regiment, for 60 days in India; 2nd-Lieut. H. S. Fereorother, 2nd Bn., Norfolk Regiment, for 60 days in India; Major A. A. Becher, 5th Cavalry, for 3 months, out of India; Lieut. J. A. M. Bannerman, 1st Bn., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, for one month and eight days in India; Lieut. T. S. Poyser, 2nd Bn., Norfolk Regiment, for 51 days in India; Major W. H. F. Baeevi, General Staff Officer, Aden Brigade, for 90 days out of India; Lieut. S. G. C. Murray, 12th Pioneers, for 60 days; Lieut. J. I. D'Arcy, R. F. A., for 32 days in India.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

(By General Sir Edmund Barrow, Commanding.)

80th Carnatic Infantry.—Major G. R. Oakes, Double Company Commander, 88th Carnatic Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Campbell transferred to the 75th Carnatic Infantry.

2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.—Major H. J. M. Marshall, R. E., Superintendent of Park, to officiate as Commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Roe, R. E., granted leave or until further orders.

1st Brahmans.—Major H. T. Marshall, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H. R. Hitchins granted leave or until further orders.

88th Carnatic Infantry.—Captain J. H. M. Fuller, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander and to remain seconded, and Captain O. St. John, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Major G. R. Oakes transferred to the 80th Carnatic Infantry.

Admiral Dubassoff, a member of the Russian Council of State and General Aide-de-Camp to the Imperial Suites, died on the 2nd instant. Admiral Dubassoff had an honourable career in the Navy, but his professional achievements were overshadowed by his subsequent activity in command of punitive expeditions to quell revolutionary risings in various provinces of European Russia. His success in this capacity was rewarded by his appointment to the post of Governor-General of Moscow just before the Moscow rebellion of 1905, which he quelled with ruthless severity. At that period he was the object of an attempt at assassination, a bomb being thrown at him outside his residence in Moscow. He was severely injured by the explosion, and his Adjutant, Count Konovanitsin, was killed by his side.

DEATH OF THE MIKADO

END OF A REMARKABLE CAREER.

Manifestations of Nation's Sorrow.

DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKIO, JULY 29.

The Mikado is dead.

[We published the following in an extra edition last evening:—A cable received in Bombay this evening from Tokio by a local Japanese firm stated that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan died at 5-40 this evening.]

TOKIO, JULY 28.

At three o'clock this afternoon the Emperor was rapidly sinking.

The Crown Prince has summoned the other members of the Royal Family. Constant watch has been kept by dense crowds outside the Palace during the past week, the people praying for the Mikado's recovery day and night. The scene is most pathetic.

Throughout the city, too, shrines and temples are constantly thronged by praying citizens. In the Geisha quarters, the samisen is no longer heard, and despite the order of the Minister of the Interior that pleasure resorts should be re-opened as their closure was contrary to the Imperial wishes, theatres and other places of amusement remain closed, actors, actresses, geishas and wrestlers swelling the reverent throng around the Palace.

TOKIO, JULY 29.

The Mikado is in a comatose condition.

The Cabinet has gathered in an adjoining room.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The latest bulletin received here by the Japanese Consul-General, from Tokyo, states that since the early hours of this morning His Majesty has been unconscious and delirious. His Majesty's condition is very grave.

The Mikado of Japan was born on November 3, 1852 and was thus 59 years of age. According to the Japanese calendar the accession occurred in 2512, a date showing that the Imperial dynasty had its origin in the seventh century of the Christian era. In fact the Emperor Jimmu, the first of his line, is supposed according to Japanese history to have ascended the throne in 660 B. C. but as written records do not go further back than A.D. 712, the reigns of the earliest monarchs are more or less apocryphal. The late Emperor was the 122st of the dynasty and his name was Mutsu Hito. He was the son and successor of Osa-Hito, who died in 1867 after a reign of twenty years.

In personal appearance the Emperor was rather tall, compared with his countrymen generally; and in his earlier years he had a healthy physical constitution. For many years before his death, however he had been a constant sufferer from the disease to which he eventually succumbed. He had several children. Unlike many princes and royal personages he was not addicted to self-indulgence, but took delight in cultivating his mind, sparing neither pain nor personal convenience to acquire knowledge, he frequently presided at the meetings of his Privy Councillors, composed of the first, second and third Ministers of State, together with the Sangi, or Councillors. He often visited his executive departments, and attended at all the public services where the Imperial presence was desirable. In his younger days while prosecuting his literary as well as scientific pursuits, he subjected himself to the strictest rules, having certain hours for special studies to which he rigidly conformed. In character he was said to be sagacious, determined, progressive, and aspiring; and from the beginning of his reign he carefully surrounded himself with the wisest statesmen in his empire, and this naturally assisted in his own development; so that it is certain that history will testify that the crown of Japan has been worn in the present century by one who was worthy of the great honour.

The title "Mikado" which is usually used by foreigners when speaking of the Emperor of Japan means "honourable gate," and this may be compared with the "Sublime Porte." To his own subjects the Emperor is known as Tenshi (Son of Heaven) or Tenno (Heavenly King). Japan is unique among the countries of the world as having been ruled by one unbroken dynasty since the dawn of history.

JAPAN 1,000 YEARS AGO.

The conversion of the Japanese nation to Buddhism in the sixth and seventh centuries, was the most important event in the history of the country. For a century or two before that Chinese civilisation had been gaining ground in Japan, but when the Buddhist missionaries crossed the water all Chinese institutions followed them with a rush. Science of a kind began to be cultivated and books began to be written, so that Chinese thought had a great influence on the Japanese mind. The custom of abdicating the throne in order to spend old age in prayer was adopted, a custom which, more than anything else, led to the effacement of the Mikado's authority during the middle ages. The Emperors reigned but did not rule: the hereditary Ministers of State, the Fujewara families encroached upon their power, and these conditions prevailed, with simple variations, until 1868, when the storm of revolution burst.

The arrogance of the Fujewara ascendancy enthralled the country. Discontent was widespread, and in 1050 civil war ensued as a result, and a successful soldier, Yoritomo, while nominally supporting the Emperor ousted the families of the hereditary Ministers and aggrandised himself. But he did not restore the power to the Emperor, he caused himself to be appointed the head of the feudal families and Shogun (Generalissimo) of the Empire. Between this man's rise and 1868 there was continual trouble. Abuses became oppressive, changes took place in the Shogun family, and the situation culminated in 1868 in the revolution.

In 1867 the Emperor Osahiti died and his son, Mutsu Hiti, a boy of 15, succeeded to the throne. The enemies of the Shogunate regarded that as a time favourable to attempt to overthrow the despotic institution, and the Great Daimyos of Chosbu and Satsume successfully prompted the Court of Kyoto to abolish the Shogunate. The new Shogun submitted to the decree. An attempt was then made to counteract the foreign influences which had become strong under the old regime, and to induce the representatives of the West to believe that in making treaties with them the Shogun had usurped a right which was not his. The Foreign representatives were invited in this behalf to an audience with the Mikado in Kyoto, but only the British and Dutch ministers accepted. To make a long story short, just the reverse of what was intended happened, and the Court of Kyoto were converted to the belief that foreign intercourse should be encouraged, that Chinese customs should give way to European, and that European science and arts should be studied in Japan.

That was the beginning of modern Japan.

In March 14th, 1868, the young Emperor, soon after his accession to the throne, proclaimed on oath three principles that were to guide the Government newly established. These were:—

1. Deliberative assemblies shall be established on broad basis, in order that Governmental measures may be adopted in accordance with public opinion taken in the broad sense.
2. The concord of all classes of society shall in all emergencies of the state be the first aim of the Government.
3. Means shall be found for the furtherance for the lawful desires of all individuals without discrimination as to persons.
4. All purposeless precedents and useless customs being discarded, justice and right concerns shall be the guide of all actions.
5. Knowledge and learning shall be sought after throughout the whole world, in order that the status of the Empire of Japan may be raised ever higher and higher.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY.

In the same year a deliberative assembly was called together as a first step in carrying out the policy which had been adopted. The inexperience of the members, however, rendered it of little use and it resolved itself into a peaceful debating society of a very conservative character, and after a short and uneventful career it was dissolved.

The next step was to overthrow feudalism; the moving spirits of the revolution saw that national development and peace could never be secured while feudalism existed, as the clan system was fatal to national unity. Matters were brought to a point by the presentation to the Emperor of an elaborate memorial signed by a number of Daimyos offering him the lists of their possessions and men. The Emperor accepted the offer and a decree was issued abolishing the designation of court nobles and territorial princes, and stating that His Majesty desired to assimilate the civil and military classes and to place them on a footing of equality. Thus at almost one stroke the whole institution of feudalism which had flourished for many centuries was cut away.

The affairs of the country progressed until the Satsuma rebellion in 1877, and when this was quelled, the attention of the people was directed to political affairs, and a demand rose for the establishment, of representative institutions. A memorial was addressed to the Emperor giving reasons for the proposals and reminding him that in 1868 he had promised that a deliberative assembly should be formed and that all measures should be decided by public opinion. In 1878 the Prime Minister notified that the Emperor had decided on the establishment of elective assemblies in all the provinces of the Empire, but it was not until 1881 that an edict was promulgated announcing that in 1891 a national assembly would be convened, and a constitution would be framed which would give the people a direct voice in the government of the country.

GREAT DEVELOPMENTS.

In the interval, however, great developments took place in education, administration, public works, industry and commerce. Japanese society was literally submerged in the flood of European influence. An army was formed, drilled and equipped; a navy of considerable size was constructed, and, as the world, knows, Japan in 1894-95 was able with the assistance of these forces to defeat China.

In November 1890 the first National Assembly was held, the Emperor himself being present and His Majesty then made a memorable speech. That was only twenty-two years ago, and in that period Japan has raised herself to be one of the world Powers.

Little wonder then that the Emperor Mutsu Hito was beloved of his people. He was the first constitutional monarch, and his gift of representative Government had not to be wrested from him by force of arms. He has always been in close and deep sympathy with the people and national ideals, displaying profound interest in all that made for progress and enlightenment. The Empress, who is two years older than her husband, shared with him the love and devotion of the entire people.

THE NEXT EMPEROR.

The next Emperor, the Crown Prince, is a young man of about 33. He is well educated, according to western ideas, and has spent many years with the Army in which he holds the rank of lieut.-general, and also that of vice-admiral in the Navy. Like his illustrious parents he is extremely popular, but, unfortunately, does not enjoy good health. He is married and has three sons.

PRINCE KATSURA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 29

Prince Katsura has left.

SIR E. SASSOON'S WILL.

A Result of "Impolitic" Legacy Duties.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The late Sir Edward Sassoon's will contains no bequests for charities, because, it says, he gave, during his lifetime, according to his means, and secondly, owing to what the will describes as impolitic and prohibitive legacy duties.

He leaves £1,000 to his trustees to distribute among such charities in Bombay as they may select, and £1,000 to be similarly distributed in Bagdad or some other place with which his family is connected.

PERUVIAN ATROCITIES.

Crimes to be Investigated and Punished.

LIMA, JULY 29.

The President has sent the British representations regarding the Putmayo atrocities to Congress. He says his own Government has sent a Commission to investigate the crimes, punish offenders and prepare a general scheme of reforms.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 29.

The Cabinet has decided to secure the dissolution of the Chamber by legal means.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 29.

The following message has been sent to the Sultan of Turkey the Grand Vizier, the War Minister and the Foreign Minister of Turkey: "Madras Musalmans have appealed to Oosman brethren on the present peril to avoid differences, and have pointed out that condition of past and present Islamic governments is a sufficient lesson."

THE VIRGINIAN RIOTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 29.

Communication with Point Creek has been restored. It transpires that one miner was killed. Many shots were fired, but nobody else was injured.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

BAGHDAD, JULY 29.

The Governor-General has turned the first sod of the Baghdad-Mosul section of the Baghdad railway.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The *Times* states that the reinforcement of the torpedo flotilla at Malta, will consist of twenty boats. These have already been selected.

THE N-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "India," with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left for Bombay at 5 p. m.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Malwa" left at the sametime with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

Men Refuse to Obey Leaders' Manifesto.

EMPLOYERS STAND FIRM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 28.

Following on the circular of the Strike Committee, recommending the immediate resumption of work, 30,000 dockers held a meeting to-day and unanimously resolved not to return to work on the ground that there were no guarantees that the masters would maintain the agreements made prior to the strike.

It was announced that there are sufficient funds to feed the strikers' wives and children for three weeks.

LONDON, JULY 29.

It is announced, to-day, on behalf of the men, that the strike will be resumed. This, however, does not affect the situation at the docks, where work is active with a continuously increasing staff.

Many have undoubtedly returned to work during the last few weeks, but thousands will find their places filled.

The employers maintain a firm attitude.

PANAMA CANAL DISPUTE.

Obstruction of the Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, JULY 29.

A communique indicates that Britain will not press the argument regarding the Panama Canal Bill until the Bill is passed. Meanwhile, the Bill is being delayed by a coalition of Progressive Republicans and Democrats in the Senate, who, during the past week, secured the passage of Bills revising the wool and sugar duties. The former is identical with the Bill vetoed in 1911. The Sugar Bill reduces the duties considerably.

A BALTIC TRAGEDY.

Many Lives Lost through a Pier Accident.

LONDON, JULY 29.

While crowds of people were awaiting steamers at Binz, on the island of Ruegen, a balustrade of the pier broke and over a hundred persons fell into the water. The majority were saved, but already fourteen bodies have been recovered.

COTTON TRADE.

Acute Situation among the Ring Spinners.

LONDON, JULY 29.

A final joint meeting of employers and operatives of the cotton trade will be held in Manchester on the 31st instant, to consider the dispute concerning ring spinners' wages, which has reached an acute stage.

Both parties display an unyielding attitude.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Resolutions for To-morrow's Discussion.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Four members have given notice of resolutions in connection with to-morrow's debate on the Indian Budget.

Mr. Charles Roberts has secured first place, with a resolution dealing with opium and alcoholic liquors.

Mr. Lansbury wants to draw attention to the condition of education, and Sir John Rolleston to the preference given to some manufactures from Britain.

Sir John Rees hopes, if there is an opportunity, to urge the necessity for railway extension.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

Programme at the next Election.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Mr. Anderson, Chairman of the Independent Labour Party, referring in a speech at Bradford, to the doubling of the Labour poll at Crewe, said that Labour candidates would henceforth fight every industrial seat, where they were sufficiently organised, despite anyone's protests. He anticipated that at the next General Election they would fight nearly two hundred constituencies.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Arnst Gives in to Barry on the Post.

LONDON, JULY 29.

In the contest for the World's Sculling Championship from Putney to Mortlake, Barry beat Arnst, the latter giving up just before the post was reached.

The weather was showery. Arnst won the toss and took the Surrey station. He led at the start, rowing 38 the first minute, and Barry 36.

The Australian was leading by two lengths at Crabtree, and by half-a-length at Hammersmith bridge.

Soon after, Barry drew level and was leading by three lengths at Barnes. Arnst made a desperate spurt, but failed to keep it up, and ceased rowing 800 yards from the winning post.

Time—23 min. 8 secs.

RACING AT HOME.

Latest Betting on the Stewards' Cup.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The betting on the Stewards' Cup is as follows:—

100 to 14 against Bashti.
100 to 11 against Aiglon.
100 to 8 against Braxted.
100 to 7 against Golden Rod, Prester Jack, Absurd, Bachelor's Tax.
100 to 6 against Poor Boy, and
25 to 1 against Zebre.

Quantock was scratched at one o'clock on Saturday.

EGYPTIAN CONSPIRATORS.

CAIRO, JULY 29.

Three men charged with being concerned in the conspiracy against the Khedive and Lord Kitchener have been committed for trial.

COLLIERY DISASTER.

Twenty Miners Reported Drowned.

SURVIVORS' EXPERIENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

With respect to a recent "wash-out" in the Phulariland Coal Co's. seams, by which it was believed that twenty-two miners had been drowned, it is now reported that the relief operations of the Government Inspector of Mines resulted in the rescue of two men, who had escaped to a higher gallery, where they managed to keep themselves alive for five days till the rescue party arrived.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

Appeal to the Government of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 29.

At last night's sitting of the Mahomedan Education Conference only a religious lecture took place. On business being resumed this morning the following amounts of subscription were announced; (1) to the late Mr. Justice Boddam Memorial Fund Rs. 4,000; (2) to the Bangalore scheme of scholarships for Mahomedans formulated by Mr. Richards, I.C.S., Rs. 200; (3) towards the Tripoli Relief Fund, Rs. 1,000. Towards each object Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Sait of Bangalore gave Rs. 1,000.

To-day's resolutions passed up to 2 p, m. were;—

1. This conference requests the Government of Madras to establish in select Musalman centres secondary schools, on the residential system, for Musalmans teaching non-language subjects in Urdu. 2. In the opinion of this conference it is necessary that, out of the annual recurring grant assigned by the Government of India toward the extension of elementary education, a separate allotment should be provided for the improvement of Mahomedan education as is done in the case of European education. 3. With a view to facilitate the spread of Mahomedan education in the province this conference respectfully requests the Government of the Maharajah of Mysore, (a) to provide Mahomedan rural schools with suitable buildings; (b) to extend and offer more liberal-grants-in-aid to night schools maintained by the community; (c) to extend to Musalman widows pursuing education the benefit of scholarships now offered to Hindu widows; (d) to award more Mahomedan scholarships out of the State funds; (e) to provide hostels for Mahomedans in connection with those Government high schools which are largely resorted to by Mahomedans, and (f) to make arrangements for the teaching of Persian, and of Urdu translation, in all Government schools and colleges. 4. That funds be collected for a suitable memorial to the late Mr. Justice Boddam.

The closing resolutions of the Mahomedan Educational Conference included:—

(1) In the opinion of this conference it is desirable that all indigenous Maktabs (Koran schools) in the Presidency should be brought under departmental supervision, and that a competent Arabic and Persian scholar should be appointed as the Superintendent of Arabic schools and colleges to inspect the institutions and help the authorities to modernise their methods and curriculum.

(2) With a view to enhance the practical usefulness of the conference movement this conference thinks it necessary that—(a) the conference should be held every year instead of every two years as at present, (b) the conference should have a central office in a suitable place with a permanent staff, (c) a body of lecturers be organised with the object of popularising education in the community.

(3) A central standing committee of sixty members was formed to administer the conference funds.

(4) A Bangalore committee, including Mr. Richards, was formed to direct the local scholarship scheme for Mahomedans.

(5 That the British and Mysore Governments be asked to introduce compulsory primary education in Bangalore station and Mysore State.

(6) That the Mysore lower secondary examination course be curtailed by one year.

THE SIND BILL.

SIMLA JULY 29.

The Government of India, it is understood, have accepted the principle of the Sind Mahomedan Education Cess Bill—a measure which is now pending before the Bombay Legislative Council—and if the Bill is eventually passed it will assist groatly in the development of Moslem education in Sind.

A CAWNPORE SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, JULY 29.

The District Magistrate of Cawnpore has concluded the hearing of the enquiry regarding the allegations made against two Honorary Magistrates, in connection with the transfer of cases pending before them, particulars of which have already appeared. The persons, who made these allegations, were called upon by the District Magistrate on the strength of the affidavits filed by the Honorary Magistrates themselves, denying the truth of the allegations against them, to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for perjury. These persons in showing cause and in support of their allegations examined amongst others, Messrs. E. V. David, bar.-at-law, and Dwarka Prasad Singh, pleader and municipal commissioner. These corroborated the statements made in support of the applications for transfer. Mr. David stated that the honorary magistrates concerned approached him twice with a view to his helping and supporting them in their statements, which they admitted were not all true.

The District Magistrate has reserved his order.

The result of the enquiry is eagerly awaited, as one of the honorary magistrates concerned is seeking election to the United Provinces Legislative Council this year.

CALCUTTA LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

The statement is made that there will be some delay in the flotation of the Calcutta Corporation loan, since the Bengal Government is objecting that estimates of increase of rateable value must be reduced in consequence of the change of capital, and therefore there will be no margin of revenue to pay the loan interest unless rates are fixed. From next April also the Corporation will commence its full contribution to the Improvement Trust, estimated at seven lakhs of rupees annually.

STORM IN KARACHI.

Good Monsoon Prospects in Sind.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 29.

A very heavy rain-storm of short duration occurred in Karachi this afternoon. More rain is at hand. Good news of rain comes in from all parts of the country. To the north of the Indus, at Kotri, it is up to its normal level and there is no more anxiety regarding the Sind Inundation canals. It will be a couple of months probably before the effect of the monsoon rains shows itself on the price of grains and on the volume of exports.

In many parts, the roads have become quagmires and it is difficult to transport produce to the railway stations. The outlook, generally, is very hopeful; and freights homeward from Karachi continue very firm.

VICEROY IN DELHI.

Inspects the Site of the New City.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JULY 29.

His Excellency the Viceroy inspected the site of the Imperial city this morning. His Excellency will leave for Dehra Dun to-night.

No change of plans is announced. A large party of surveyors are at present working on the site for the new city. Wide roads are to be opened out in the old city leading to the new city.

The walls of the Secretariat building in temporary Delhi are now up and the roof is being put on. The ground in front is being levelled and grassed. Indian clerks' quarters will be completed within a month.

THE CALCUTTA RIOT.

Peculiar History of One of the Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

The police have arrested two of the absconding accused in the Wellington Square disturbance in which several Mahomedans are charged with molesting Christian missionaries. One of the accused, Abdul Rahaman, aged forty-four, is alleged to have a peculiar history. Born of Hindu parents he was an orthodox Hindu up to nineteen when he embraced Christianity and was a zealous worker for the spread of the gospel for twenty-one years. Four years ago he gave up Christianity and became a devout Mahomedan.

DHARAMPORE HOME.

Gift of Rs. 50,000 to Fight Consumption.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

An anonymous donor has generously placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy Rs. 50,000 for the Dharampore Consumptive Home. This donation was given before the death of Mr. B. M. Malabari, and correspondence is now passing as to the best way of utilizing the funds which possibly will be devoted to the improvement of the water-supply, and to the construction of an open air shed for patients.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

On the motion of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, the United Provinces Congress Committee have unanimously recommended the Hon. Mr. Mudholkar as President of the next Indian National Congress at Bankipore. The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru was re-elected President of the United Provinces Congress committee for the next year.

BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 29.

It is understood now that the proceedings in connection with the examination in the Chief Court of the directors of the Bank of Burma, will not be open to the public, as Mr. Justice Robinson holds that there is no provision under the present Act for a public examination.

PORT OF RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 29.

The Government of Burma has authorised the Rangoon Port Commissioners to raise a four per cent. loan of nine lakhs of rupees for thirty years, in reference to the cost of the river training work.

KARACHI AND PILGRIMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 29.

Arrangement for converting Karachi into a port of Mahomedan pilgrimage in lieu of or, perhaps, in addition to Bombay are proceeding apace. A fine dry airy site has been selected for the purpose on the other side of the Lyari river consisting of eight blocks of quarters, each two hundred feet long by twenty feet broad, divided into rooms twenty feet square, has been laid out.

ABOUT 800 soldiers, members of the Royal Army Temperance Association, Bangalore, celebrated the jubilee of that institution with a concert and speeches in the Cavalry Theatre. The principal speakers were the Rev. H. C. Martin, General Secretary of the Association, and Col. Burnside, Principal Medical Officer of Bangalore. The audience included Col. Sir Hugh Daly, Col. and Lady Flora Poore, Col. and Mrs. Butler and Col. Behtram.

DISASTER AT PAREL.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A CHAWL.

Thirteen Persons Killed and Injured.

SOME SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF OVERCROWDING.

BOMBAY has been provided with another terrible lesson bearing on house construction. We reported briefly, yesterday, the collapse of a three-storeyed chawl at Lall Baugh, Parel. This statement needs a slight amendment: it was a portion of the southern end of the building which came down. In other respects, however, the occurrence is worse than was at first thought, for it is now pretty certain that eight people met their deaths in the disaster.

Most sensational allegations are being made. It is stated that on the 25th instant the owner of several chawls in the immediate vicinity wrote to the Municipality, stating definitely that the building in question was in a dangerous condition; and that on Friday or Saturday last a Municipal inspector went over the building and reported it to be safe and secure. Within twenty-four hours its partial collapse had killed eight people.

The disaster occurred, according to some who lived in the building, at half past six o'clock on Sunday evening. It was raining at the time, and as it was a non-working day most of the occupants of the chawl were indoors. Even then it might have been worse. Had the collapse occurred at night, when the people were asleep, the loss of life would have been appalling, for no warning could have been given.

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

A representative of the "Bombay Gazette", who visited the scene of the disaster yesterday, was told by a Mahomedan who escaped from the wrecked portion of the building with his wife and child, that the first warning was received from a mason. This man was working on a wall, and he suddenly cried out that he thought the building was collapsing. "My room was on the second floor," continued our informant, and before I could fully understand what the mason meant, I heard a crash. Then I saw dust rising up like a great cloud. I seized my wife and child and, accompanied by other relations who lived with us, rushed along the verandah to the further end of the building and so we escaped." In this man's room, seven people were living—one was killed, because he had gone to see a friend in the lower storey. This room was only partially demolished, and the man pointed it out to our representative. It was described as typical of the others; it was tiny, and would be small to accommodate properly two people decently. It was also ascertained that the people killed had attempted to leave the building by the quickest route, namely, down the staircases of the collapsed portion, though in one or two cases it was believed the victims were asleep at the time of the disaster.

No time was lost in sending a warning to the proper authorities. Help came first from the Byculla Fire Brigade station, whence Mr. F. C. Furt, head foreman, came in a break-down van. He was followed quickly by Mr. Harvey with a steamer and fire escape from the Chinchpokli station, and then came the chief officer, Mr. T. C. Greenop, in his car. Twenty men of the Brigade and 120 coolies of the Municipal Engineering Department were also soon at work at the debris. It may be stated that the officers named, with Inspector Holmes of the Bombay Police, and the labourers, worked throughout the night until relieved just before dawn by Mr. Thompson from Haines Road station and gangs of fresh labour. Mr. Thompson supervised the work from 6 a. m. onwards.

When the first of the officials arrived on Sunday night the scene was, of course, marked by intense excitement. All that was known at the moment was that the collapse had taken place, and that several people were buried under the debris. The question was, how many? It was at first believed that the number was thirty, but subsequently it transpired that altogether eight people were missing. Considerable time elapsed before any of the bodies were found, but before daylight three had been recovered, and were placed in a small godown close by, which was utilised as a temporary Morgue. Before daybreak two more were recovered, but thereafter until 12-30, when a sixth corpse was found, the work was without result. Our representative was present when the sixth body was found; it was of a man and was stark naked. It is curious that three of the six were found under a door archway, and it is judged from their positions that they fell each from separate floors of the building.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

Judging from a first glance at the outside, the chawl seemed fairly strongly built. It is a long structure built of black stone and brick, and but for the fatal tell-tale broken end would impress the spectator with a sense of strength. Looking at the collapsed portion, however, a different impression was at once gained. Flimsy looking walls of brick, apparently built up anyhow, most of them cracked, and all of them bulging, the structure from this point of view provided a complete study in how not to build a house. The wooden "beams" and "supports" appeared to be entirely unsuitable for such a building, while the appearance of some of the saturated walls was sufficient to explain why the accident occurred, and indeed, to cause wonder at their standing at all in heavy rain.

Our representative was informed that the building was erected about four years ago, by a stone contractor, named Pirazi Mallowji; he sold it to a Parsi who in turn transferred it to an Irani, named Khodabux Merwanji. It is said to have contained before the collapse 152 rooms, of which only about 60 were occupied. Unfortunately, most of the rooms on the collapsed side were occupied.

An endeavour was made to ascertain the approximate number of the population of the entire chawl, but estimates varied, from twelve per occupied room to six. The room of one of the men who escaped was occupied by seven persons.

A POOR NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The building stands back about 200 yards from the main thoroughfare and is close to Lalwadi, the Parsi Orphanage. It is approached through a lane just wide enough for one victoria to pass, and its surroundings are of the most sordid and seamy character. On one side of the building is a large 'tank' full of green filthy water, and close by is a cattle shed. In another corner, actually touched by the fallen debris, stands a small temple. This was apparently uninjured.

The people, who live in the vicinity, are of the poorest class. A little pile of personal effects saved from the ruins had been accumulated close by the wrecked building, and bore pathetic testimony to the poverty of the victims of the disaster. The walls of the unbroken portion also bore evidence as to the occupation of some of those who lived in the demolished rooms. Here could be seen a barber's bag hanging on a nail: there a carpenter's tool-bag: brooms, ragged and dirty clothing and other traces of the lower orders were also in evidence.

The portion of the chawl adjoining the collapsed end also shows signs of giving away, and it is understood that the building will be placed in Municipal control forthwith.

FINDING THE BODIES.

The first body extricated by the coolies was that of

Ragunath Narayen, a Kamatti, aged (40).

From the position in which the body was lying at the time, it is supposed the man must have been on the first floor at the time of the collapse. The body was recovered at two o'clock, eight hours after the fall.

At 4-30 a.m., three more bodies were found. They were those of

Madhu Jager (18),
Gunpat Savalia (20) and
Taibai, a woman, (60).

The men lived on the third floor, but Taibai occupied a room on the second floor.

Early in the morning, at 6-30, the body of
Bhow Ganu (20)
who was living on the third floor was found.

At 12-30, the body of a male,
Gopal Raghu
was found. The body was in a nude condition and was lying in the doorway of the last room on the ground floor at the southern end of the chawl.

At 3 p. m. the body of
Ram Sumar Dewki was found.

It was then reported that Dadchi Vithoba, a mill-hand, aged about 20 years, and residing on the third floor of the house, was still missing.

In all eight were killed, and five were injured. The list of injured persons was published in our issue yesterday.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police; Mr. F. M. Gadney and Mr. H. O. Harker, Deputy Commissioners of Police, and Mr. James Mackison, Municipal Engineer, subsequently went to the scene of the disaster.

The Municipal authorities state that the building was a well constructed one and built entirely in accordance with the building by-laws now in force. Some superficial cracks in the wall had been noticed a few days ago and the Building Superintendent had examined them minutely, even by taking off the plaster, and had found that the cracks had not gone through. Some defects, however, were noticed and the owner was warned immediately to put the same right and when the house collapsed, they state that he had been actually carrying on the repairs.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Superintendent Paterson, in his report to the Commissioner of Police, states:—

At 6-45 p.m. on Sunday, a three-storeyed house belonging to Khodabux Merwanji-Irani, situated at Lalwadi, suddenly collapsed, burying some of the occupants. The police were quickly on the spot and managed with the assistance of townsmen in getting out five people from the debris and had them conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where they have been detained for treatment; they are all mill-hands: (1) Cassibai (25); (2) Shewram Sakaram (30); (3) Maruti Shivram (3); (4) Sonibai (6); and (5) Lackhi Daji (20).

The Municipal Fire Brigade and Engineer's Department soon arrived and during the night managed to dig out five dead bodies: (1) Raghunath Narayan (45); (2) Mahadu Jogoo (18); (3) Ganpat Samaliram (20); (4) Taibai (60); and (5) Bhow Ghenoo (20). The work of excavation is going on; there are still one or two bodies believed to be under the fallen house.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest on the spot touching the deaths of Raghunath Narayan (40), Mahdev Jogu (18), Ganpat Samalia (20), Taibai (60), Bhan Ganu (18), Gopal Raghoo (29) and Ram Sumar Dewki (18), all mill-hands.

Superintendent Paterson conducted the enquiry. Witnesses were called to identify the bodies of the deceased persons and the inquiry was adjourned till the 5th of August.

PREVIOUS SIMILAR DISASTERS.

Other fatal collapses which have occurred in Bombay during the past ten years include:—

House in Bhendy Bazaar at the corner of Cooper Street. Sixteen persons killed, including masons, mistries and coolies who were engaged on house repairs, (one more flat was being added.)

Eleven persons, including one European, were killed in the Sitaram Building collapse.

Six Parsi children were killed when a school building fell in Khetwadi.

Five Parsis were killed when two houses collapsed in Dady Agiary Lane.

A SECOND COLLAPSE.

At 9 p. m. on Saturday, a portion of the wall on the west side of a house belonging to one Essamodin Hassan at old Bengalpura collapsed. The Engineers' department was immediately informed and they made the necessary arrangements.

About 2-30 o'clock on Sunday morning, a further collapse occurred when about half the building comprising four storeys fell on the old Bengalpura Musjid, seriously damaging it. The building was unoccupied and no one was injured.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

Where will the Matches be Played?

A meeting of the representatives of the different teams was held last evening at the Bombay Gymkhana to consider the question of playing the Quadrangular matches.

The teams were represented as follows: Presidency, Mr. F. L. Sprott; Mr. E. L. Sale; and Mr. E. C. Reid; Parsis: Dr. M. E. Pavri and Mr. J. M. Divecha; Hindus; Mr. C. V. Mehta and Mr. Naik; Mahomedans: the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla and Mr. H. C. Tyabji.

It was resolved unanimously that after the present rains, the abovementioned gentlemen should inspect the different pitches in the City and if one is found suitable, the matches should be played out in Bombay; otherwise they should be played out at Poona.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 29.

An attempt was made on the life of Rao Bahadur Jagatrai Khubchand, Honorary First-Class Magistrate, Hyderabad, Sind, in his house on Saturday night. A boy named Tharu somehow managed to enter the house and succeeded inflicting two or three wounds with a knife, but not of a serious nature. The injured gentleman is progressing favourably.

THE ARMED SANYASSIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SYLHET, JULY 29.

The accused Sanyassis arrested in connection with the Jagatshi Ashram affair, are now here. The trial will begin shortly. A final order deciding the place of trial is expected to-morrow.

A NEW COLLIERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

Bokaro Ramgarh coal shares, which recently touched thirteen rupees, have receded to ten and a half, and *Commerce* points out that the working cannot commence till the railway line is completed, which will not happen for several years.

CALCUTTA COAL SHIPMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

Coal shipments in Calcutta this month have been brisk and the total is two hundred and twenty-four thousand tons.

Mr. Robert Barrett Browning, son of the poet, died on July 8, at Asolo.

A number of the German military airships are being armed with guns for use in time of war.

Many military men and others will doubtless sympathise with Colonel Sir Lorenzo Dundas in his finding himself bankrupt with liabilities estimates at £2,600 and no assets, which he did at Westminster on the 3rd instant. He entered the Army as an ensign in the 62nd Regiment during the Crimean War; and he also served in Canada and India. In 1873, when he was about 40 years of age, he sold out and joined the Militia. He was awarded the C. B. in 1896, and the K. C. B. in 1907. Last year he was persuaded to become a Director of the Belvedere Printing and Publishing Company, which has failed and is now being wound up, and he attributes his own insolvency to that failure.

EN PASSANT.

Periodically in the history of the more popular types of public amusement—the Theatre and Music Hall—there has supervened the agitation against trespass on the domain of the so-called "legitimate drama." At such times we are reminded of the interesting epoch in the history of the primitive stage when "patent" theatres were legitimised under the seal of the Realm, establishing to all time, as it appears a kind of exclusive right in the first named class to represent Shakespeare and anon by a wider interpretation, any piece or sketch having a distinct story or cohesive action. The Music Hall, in its present form, is a comparatively modern institution. Any rivalthat existed to the established homes of the legitimate drama took the form of minor or saloon theatres, where as an important line of demarcation, a license to drink, smoke and dance was a necessary attribute. Both sprung from the tavern, but evolution was much slower in the case of the saloon theatres which, up to a late period of the eighteenth century, did not exist as distinct from the time-honoured inn. Even up to the middle of the last century tavern singing clung as a speciality to several well-known rendezvous in the vicinity of the Strand, whither those genial spirits of literature, art and the drama, to whom our thoughts so often turn with fondness, assembled nightly to pass away an hour or two in social enjoyment. To those who can revert to metropolitan life half a century ago, will recur to mind the first important development of these so-called saloon theatres, among which the Eagle Tavern in City Road would prominently occur in connection with the early days of Robson, the actor, who could in one moment fill his audience with the most harrowing or emotional in tragedy, at the next excite their risible faculties to the hysterical degree. This place was perhaps better known as the Grecian Theatre, and although situated in one of the most squalid centres of the Metropolis, was the means of first putting before a London audience the classical repertoire of the opera comique of Paris. More recently it was the scene of the best efforts of the Conquests, father and son. The legislation referred to above was trotted out on several occasions in connection with the procedure of the Grecian but to little effect, but when a sister house of entertainment, a place in Shoreditch (the name has escaped me for the moment), attempted to stage Sakespeare, there was a raid, and manager and actors were arraigned before the local bench and discharged with a warning.

Recently, and, perhaps, on the principle of the "new broom"—("the adage is somewhat musty")—the present Incumbent of the Censorship evidently yielded to a temporary agitation to interfere with what had become a common, and apparently, popular, item in the programme of the Music Hall, the representation of a dramatic sketch, which aroused the indignation of a large and influential section of both caterer and entertained. Subsequently the restrictions were withdrawn and there is nothing now to prevent the staging of any piece that will adapt itself to the somewhat confined facilities of these variety theatres. It would seem, however, by the inference drawn from a Music Hall critic in a recent popular weekly journal, that considerable vigilance is called for on the score of propriety in these sketches where a slight element of coarseness, or suggestiveness, might naturally appeal to a portion of an audience, but, generally, render the show unfit for the delectation of the public who prefer the variety form of entertainment to the orthodox play house. This correspondent suggests that the remedy rests rather with artistes themselves, than with the management, in whom a studied and systematic deprecation of objectionable features is all that is needed to keep the atmosphere pure. Contemplation of this question, generally, sets up rather serious reflection, for not a few of us have yet to be convinced if the so-called popular society is play of the present day, which invariably makes the most morally despicable, the most seriously attractive, is not calculated to do more permanent harm than the sketch that in a farcical manner exposes the vagaries of conjugal felicity.

The sequence of prosecutions of motorists, reported on Friday, will not be received by the well meaning owner and driver of a car without apprehension, especially on the question of smoke, which apparently rests with the definitive powers of any junior police officer having little or no practical experience of the subject. Smoke may be broadly defined as smoke, though a little more than perceptible, and it might occur even in a more pronounced sense without being a nuisance to anybody. Luckily there are many of the European police, whose experience and judgment renders them capable of deciding what excess smoking is and act accordingly. I do not refer to these of the force, but to the younger and more untutored who may easily, through mistaken zeal, haul up a respectable citizen without any real grounds. In the dense atmosphere at present obtaining smoke will naturally show up more prominently than at other times. The law that drops on the motorist, and is now being extended to stacks of factories apparently has no power or inclination to deal with the local railway that not unfrequently blinds the wayfarer of Queen's Road, or other contingent vicinities with smut. And it remains equally inert with regard to a score of glaring, and more harmful nuisances rampant wherever one turns.

We are accustomed from time to time to hear of that "persona grata" the sporting parson, and in the light that his recreative proclivities, if not so pronounced as to openly interfere with his legitimate avocation, become a distinct element of attraction. But an instance recently arose in connection with the predilection of Mr. Gillingham, the Vicar of a Birmingham Church, and the celebrated Essex cricketer, retains for the game, which, as is stated, takes him frequently away from the scene of his parochial duties. But this worthy clergyman maintains that cricket is a help rather than a hindrance to his vocation, and, as a case in point, he quotes that he has obtained for the funds of the parish as much £300 from players and lovers of the game which he could not have got except on the strength of his skill and reputation in that particular line of sport. And he concludes by stating that he could not have ran the parish without that timely help. On the side of obligation he points out that he, in common with others of his position in the Church, is entitled to six weeks' holiday yearly. This leave he chooses to disburse in period of three days at a time, by which arrangement he is able to put in every Sunday in his parish. It would be difficult to advance a further argument against his free will in this matter, other things being equal, and it seems probable that the dissentients will for ever hold their peace. Possibly, to view the subject from an aspect that will strike many people in their casual contemplation of the indifference of the general run of young men to spiritual matters, that a little more of the sporting tendency in ministers might form the first link to reverence and respect in the cloth and thus lead to greater things. This view was actually suggested to a prominent Scotch chaplain in my hearing some years ago with reference to his qualms on the apparent indifference of his young countrymen out here to the continuance of the customs they had been nurtured in by pious parents. A similar fact seems to have struck the celebrated preacher Joe Macneill, who, in a memorable discourse on the Calcutta maidan about that time, directed some vigorous reproaches to the youth of his race who, as he said, only distinguished the Kirk by the clock above its turret or the gilded cock on the spire.

Accounts reaching us of the Senior Football trophy competition Calcutta, indicate that excitement was not confined to the mere game, but was accentuated by unsportsmanlike exhibitions of temper. Private information from a source quite competent to form an opinion, suggests that the Bengalee victors of last year retained the skill, but were without the luck that now and again intervened in their favour in the bouts that led them to victory then. But while they have retained their form other teams have improved a grade or so, Calcutta especially falling within this qualification.

LE TATILLON.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"Malik-i-Tawus."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to an article in your esteemed paper, of the 27th instant, touching on the history of the "Malik-i-Tawus," (the Angel Peacock) and which the "Times" says, has been presented to the British Museum, by a Mr. Imri Schwager. It has also been stated that this Mr. Schwager is my successor. I beg to state that the above statements are all misleading. The object of this letter is, to give the correct story of the said Peacock, in the interest of the British Museum, and posterity, also to put the public in general, and your numerous readers in particular, on the right track. This peacock in question is no more "Malik-i-Tawus" than I am. It is a coarsely constructed piece of common Iran, except the body, which is of old steel, but has no connection with the Yazidi "Malik-i-Tawus" and it was made in Ispahau (Persia) by a Haji Sahib in 1878. I bought it of him in 1881, and I could have got as many as the British Museum would like to have at £6 10s. each, if I were now engaged in this class of business. It was I, who wrote the history of the real "Malik-i-Tawus," of the Yazidies, (the Devil Warshippers), in 1881, at Simla, introducing the philosopher, Arigiananus, into the history. Arigiananus is the founder of the Yazidy cult. He took the idea from David's Psalm, 103, ver. 8 and 9. This Peacock of Mr. Schwager by which he has obtained popularity, was my property, and was sold by auction in 1901, during the sale of my household furniture, and was bought Mr. Schwager for Rs. 95 (£6-6-8) After having kept it for ten years, without success of selling it, he has now, as is seen from the information given by the "Times," made a present of it to the British Museum under the title of "Malik-i-Tawus." Had Mr. Imri Schwager been able to read oriental languages, he would have found an inscription on the body of the bird, and would have seen that this bird has no connection whatsoever with the Yazidies and their sacred Peacock, Hence he would have thought twice before exhibiting it to the world as he has. Any man with means, can crowd a shop with bric-a-brac, and call himself an antiquary, but very few experts who know what they are buying and what they are selling. Any of your readers who cares to verify my statement on the point, has only to look in Sir Henry Layard's work, on Nineveh and Babylon. (page 48,) and he will see the original and the true sacred "Malik-i-Tawus," of the Yazidies there. It in no way resembles Mr. Schwager's Peacock. The original bird is simply a candle-stick with a small bird on the top, no larger than a dove Mr. Schwager bought this Iran Peacock, as I stated above, and got hold of a copy of the history that I had written of the real and original "Malik-i-Tawus" and put one to one and made two. Meantime he had the good fortune of being honoured by a visit from Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen of England. But he was very unfortunate in doing so, while I am still alive, to tell the story. Had he waited a little longer till he had seen the last of me he would have had his sailing in fair weather. I am the only man who knows all about his Peacock, and the real Peacock. With regard to his being my successor, I beg permission to repudiate that statement. I have had no connection with that gentleman whatsoever, commercially or socially, nor did I sell him my business. He may have bought an article or two at my sale, but that does not entitle him to be called my successor. I deals in gems and precious articles, not in bric-a-brac. But Mr. Schwager was brought up to Simla by Mr. S. J. Tellery, a dealer in curiosities who had a shop at Simla. Mr. Schwager was one of the shop attendants, and when Mr. Tellery's business failed, Mr. Schwager sprung up as a curio dealer, in Mr. Tellery's place, so you will see from the above, that he is the successor of Mr. Tellery and not mine.—Yours etc.

A. M. JACOB,
Late of Simla.

Bombay, July 29.

The Deceased Wife's Sister.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one deeply interested in the question I have carefully read the letter addressed to you by 'Lex' as well as your article on the Deceased Wife's Sister's Act. The conclusions of both were so clearly just that it is difficult to see how any one can withstand them. I have no means of knowing who 'Lex' is; but I am obliged to him for stating his case with so much force. On the other side I have read in some "Church Notes" published by your local contemporary, a statement of the views of a correspondent who is evidently a clergyman of the Anglican Church and who, therefore, writes with some authority. It is a pity that he did not attempt to answer 'Lex,' whose clear-cut arguments seem to me to carry conviction to unprejudiced minds. There has been no attempt to deny that the clergy of the Church of England are ministers of a particular denomination which, if it were not connected with the State, should have the full power to fix the terms of its own communion; but neither should it be denied from the other side that the great bulk of the clergy are paid by the State and are to that extent officers of the State. To the ordinary mind the fact that the State, that is Parliament, takes their endowments away from the clergy, as is now proposed to be done in Wales, is sufficient proof without further argument that the clergy of the Established Church are paid by the State. In the second place, whatever the prelates of the Established Church may say, the decision of the House of Lords is a direct interference in the powers and liberties of the State clergy. If the House of Lords had said that they had no authority to interfere with the decision of the Court of Arches, the contentions of the Archbishop would have been established; but the House of Lords went a great deal further than that. As I understand it, they laid it down as the law that a clergyman of the Established Church must admit to the communion of his church, whether he likes it or not, a couple who have been married according to the recent Act. That is to say, the law of the State overrules the opinions and violates the feelings of a great many of the State clergy on a purely ecclesiastical question. What is more, the decision represents the mind of the great majority of the members of the Church of England, to say nothing of that large number of English people, who do not now belong to the Established Church. There is no getting round the position. The law says that the State may decide who shall be admitted to the communion of the Established Church, and the Archbishop and the Bishop say that the clergy of the Church meeting in their own assemblies have alone the right to decide who shall be admitted to communion. We have here the beginning of a quarrel which may develope into open strife. The House of Lords and the bishops cannot both be right; and it is absolutely certain that it is the bishops who will have to give way, either by accepting the decision of the House of Lords, which is what the majority of church members would like to see, or by separating themselves from the State and pursuing their ecclesiastical path alone in the way that Church of Rome does in England.—Yours, &c.,

CONSTITUTIONALIST.

Bombay July 29th.

The Bank of Burma.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Halai, the Hon. Secretary of the Committee, had despatchad the following telegram to Mr. Holdsworth on 26th instant before he left Bombay for Cawnpore where he has gone in connection with the complaint of the native merchants against G. I. P. Railway Company who is alleged to be giving undue preference to certain merchants and not loading their goods and he requested me to communicate any reply that may be received from Mr. Holdsworth.

EDWIN HOLDSWORTH,
Rangoon.

Sending deposit receipts is not only inconvenient to creditors but will put you to further troubles of redirecting committee suggest you to send special warrant to creditors payable to order and authorise Banks to endorse payment on deposit receipts which must be produced to Banks for endorsement and on receiving warrants duly discharged Banks should pay the amount. Many people have not received their warrants and in several cases claims have been incorrectly admitted, but no reply has still been received. As numerous inquiries are every day made by the creditors and depositors in our office every day the only course left open for the creditors is to send over their receipts to Rangoon to the Liquidator with a request to return the same to them with his cheques which Mr. Halai understood from one of the previous communications from Mr. Holdsworth would be on some Bank, either the Bank of Bombay or the Bank of Bengal, Bombay Branch.—Yours, &c.,

MULJI J. SHAH.

121 Esplanade Road.

In the Chief Court of Lower Burma. Civil Misc. No. 54 of 1912.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and of the Bank of Burma, Limited (in liquidation).

The humble petition of M. A. J. Noble,

Res. sheweth.—For the reasons appearing in the affidavit herewith annexed, your petitioner desires that this hon'ble court will be pleased to order that—

1. The official liquidator shall take the views of the Advisory Committee previous to making any application to this hon'ble court for directions or sanction on any matter arising in the above liquidation.

2. The official liquidator shall place all correspondence relating to any proposed composition of any claim of the Bank before the Advisory Committee with his opinion thereon, prior to making application, to this hon'ble court.

3. No application relating to the disposal of any shares in any public company or of any securities held by the Bank shall be treated as urgent and the official liquidator shall not file any such applications without first hearing the views thereon of the Advisory Committee.

4. The official liquidator shall give his views upon any matter which may be placed before the Advisory Committee and his reasons for holding such views.

5 The official liquidator shall give inspection of all the books, papers, securities of the Bank or of his accounts and correspondence to any member of the Advisory Committee.

6. The official liquidator shall pay a further dividend of one anna in the rupee to the creditors and depositors of the Bank.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that orders may be communicated to the official liquidator accordingly.

(Sd). BURJOBJI & DANTRA,
Petitioner's Advocates,
Rangoon.

Dated the 22nd day of July, 1912. Petitioner.

I. M. A. J. Noble, the petitioner abovenamed, do declare that what is stated herein is true to my own knowledge and that this verification is signed by me at Rangoon on the day of July, 1912.

(Sd). M. I. J. NOBLE, petitioner.

In the Chief Court of Lower Burma. Civil Misc. No. 54 of 1912.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and of The Bank of Burma, Limited (in liquidation).

AFFIDAVIT.

I, M. A. J. Noble, now residing at No. 26, Merchant Street, Rangoon, do hereby make oath and say as follows:—

1. I am a member of the Advisory Committee appointed by this hon'ble court under its order, dated the 27th June, 1912. I am a member also of the Committee appointed by the creditors and shareholders of Bombay, and an attorney for several creditors and shareholders of Bombay and Calcutta, representing nearly 50 lakhs.

2. The members of the Advisory Committee appointed by this hon'ble court represent creditors of the said Bank for very large amounts, such as Sir Shapurji B. Bharucha as agent of H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior and other persons with claim amounting to nearly 2 1-2 lacs; Mr. Dinshaw E. Watcha as agent of Morarji Goculdas and Co. with claims amounting to about 4 1-2 lacs; Dr. Engineer having himself claims amounting to about Rs. 1,20,000; Mr. Halai as representing certain charity funds and friends with claims amounting to nearly 3 lacs; Mr. B. De (I. C. S.) for himself and friends with claims amounting to nearly 2 lacs and myself on my own account and as agent for certain friends with claim amounting to about 2 lacs. Besides all these gentlemen are members of the Committee appointed by the creditors and shareholders of Bombay and Calcutta representing over 55 lacs in deposit and about 2,500 shares.

3. It is to the interests of the Advisory Committee to see that the liquidation of the said Bank is not unnecessarily prolonged and that the securities are realized at the best possible prices. Several members of the Committee are well conversant with the questions ruling and other information obtainable on the Stock Exchange of London, Glasgow, Calcutta and Bombay. Sir Shapurji E. Bharoocha is a well-known stock-broker and is President of the Bombay Stock Exchange. He has agents in practically every important city in Europe as have some other members of the Advisory Committee and has collected valuable information relating to the several companies whose shares are held as security by the said Bank.

4. It would be conducive to the advantageous liquidation of the said Bank were the official liquidator to consult the Advisory Committee before making any application to this hon'ble court. By such means the official liquidator would be able to obtain fuller information regarding the situation which would be likely to prevent in the future such loss in the liquidation as has occurred in the past.

5. If this course be adopted there will be a saving of costs since the appearance of the official liquidator's Advocates will no longer be required on two occasions regarding every question coming before this hon'ble court, upon which the views of the Advisory Committee are required. Besides having the views of the Advisory Committee on every question, this hon'ble court would then have far more materials upon which to form an opinion.

6. I aver that it will be of great advantage to the Advisory Committee to have the correspondence of the official liquidator of the subject of any composition with a debtor to the Bank. Without an opportunity of perusing such correspondence the Advisory Committee would be unable to appreciate the terms offered or to express an opinion of any value.

7. It will not be necessary for the Advisory Committee to have copies of such correspondence but merely an opportunity to perusa it; such a course will not occasion appreciable.

8. Delay. The disposal of shares or other securities of the said Bank is a subject upon which the members of the Advisory Committee consider that they should be consulted. Otherwise this hon'ble court may not have sufficient or accurate information. The members of the Advisory Committee are strongly of opinion that most of the securities held by the Bank should be nursed with a view to disposing of them hereafter when their values have appreciated and markets are freer and stronger. They think that an endeavour to take advantage of momentary fluctuations of small amount in the market prices of securities will not at any time be production of much advantage and that if made at present or in the near future will result in very grave loss.

9. Those acquainted with oil and other industries in Burma are of opinion that the prospects of such companies engaged in such industries are hopeful and that it would be bad policy to realise shares in such companies as the present time in order to take advantage of small temporary rises in prices.

10. Owing to insufficient information this hon'ble court as the instance of the official liquidator (who was then provisional liquidator) has been led to sanction sales of certain shares on terms which were not advantageous to the Bank. For example, I refer to the urgent application filed on the 12th June last by Mr. E. R. Holdsworth for sale of 5,550 shares in the Twinza Oil Company, Limited, at Rs. 6 per share, a price which was stated by the provisional liquidator to be above the current market quotation, which application was treated as urgent and granted by this hon'ble court.

11. It was then well known amongst persons acquainted with oil-business in Rangoon and to considerable section of the public that the directors of the Rangoon Twinza Oil Company, Limited, had received an offer of 35 lacs for the undertaking of the Company which offer the directors were considering. On the basis of such offer (after payment of all liabilities) the company's shares would have been worth at least Rs. 14 each. I have no doubt that a short option was given to the provisional liquidator to sell these shares at this price in the hope that such option would be exercised before the provisional liquidator became aware of the true state of affairs.

12. Besides these shares were under lien to the company for Rs. 2,216, which the provisional liquidator might have ascertained by enquiry at the office of the company but did not.

13. Since the filing of the said application shares in the Twinza Oil Company, Limited, have steadily increased in value and they are quoted to-day at Rs. 7-8 each. The 5,550 shares could to-day be realized at a price even higher than Rs. 7-8-0 per share, as I am informed by Mr. B. Entee that the syndicate which offered 35 lacs is paying such higher prices for large holdings of shares. By this sale there cannot have come to the hands of Mr. Holdsworth more than Rs. 30,690 without deducting brokerage, stamp and transfer fees, the debt to the said Bank secured upon there shares being over Rs. 36,296, there are no prospects of recovering the balance which amounts to over Rs. 5,600.

14. The provisional liquidator also applied for sanction to accept an offer of Rs.50,000 for the Halpin Road premises belonging to the Bank. I am informed by Mr. J. R. Das, Barrister-at-Law, that he offered to a broker as far back as the beginning of June last Rs. 56,000 for the purchase of these premises. Mr. R. F. Strachan, the said Bank's late Manager, informed me on the 23rd June last that an offer of Rs.60,000 was made for such premises. I instructed by Advocates Mr. N. N. Burjorjee accordingly and he so informed this hon'ble court and learnt that Mr. Holdsworth had himself subsequently received a higher offer. I am informed and believe that this hon'ble court ultimately sanctioned the sale of the said premises for Rs. 60,000.

15. I am informed by Mr. Strachan the Bank's premises at Madras bring in a rental of over Rs. 300 per mensem. They stand accordingly to the official liquidator's statement at Rs. 35,000 in the books of the said Bank. There was no occasion for the immediate sale of these premises. I say that the property is a valuable one requiring no outlay and likely to realise more in the near future, as the value of landed property in Madras has an upward tendency.

16. Government paper of the face value of Rs. 95,000 has been sold when there was no occasion whatever, thus converting an investment producing good income into moneys lying idle at the Bank without interest. Sanction been asked to appoint agents or attorneys for collection of assets, when members of the Bombay and Calcutta Committee are willing to help the official liquidator in everyway without remuneration.

17. I urge that so-called urgent applications are really attempts by interested persons to steal an advantage in this liquidation and such applications would not be any way necessary were the official liquidator to adopt the course I pray this hon'ble court should he be directed to do.

18. To prevent delay and for the better understanding of any matter I say that it is desirable that the Advisory Committee should have in confidence the views of the official liquidator in the matter and his reasons in support of them. By this means this hon'ble court will be able to adjudge fully on the questions submitted if it happens that the Advisory Committee differ from the views of official liquidator.

19. For the Advisory Committee to be thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the said Bank and of the liquidation it is essential that any member thereof when at Rangoon may have liberty to inspect all the books, papers, securities, &c., of the said Bank and the correspondence and accounts of the official liquidator in relation to the liquidation. Through my advocates, I caused a letter (as per copy herewith marked A) (to be sent and; received a reply as per copy marked B) from Messrs. Lentaigne, McDonell and Clifton.

20. This hon'ble court was pleased to sanction a dividend of 2 annas in the rupee, which according to the statement of the official liquidator would absorb Rs. 16, 30, 696-10-0. The official liquidator then had a balance of nearly Rs. 71 lakhs over that amount.

21. Since then according to my computation the official liquidator has received over Rs. 175,000. There are no urgent or preferential claims to be met and I say that another dividend of an anna in the rupee would absorb about Rs 6,16,000 at most, leaving a sufficient balance in the hands of the official liquidator.

22. Owing to the failure of the Bank there has been great distress, as many poor depositors had put all their saving into it. Besides several poor persons were given aid from duns of certain charities, which were invested with the Bank.

Sworn before me, at Rangoon, this 20th, day of July, 1912.

(Sd.)
Commissioner appointed to take oaths and affidavits.

RAILWAY NEWS.

[FROM "INDIAN ENGINEERING."]

MR. A. B. Strange, the Head of the Engineering Department, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, at Madras, contemplates leave Home next month.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway have been lately buying some more Japanese Loco. steam coal, screened, for use in locomotive engines for steaming purposes, having purchased a consignment of 5,000 tons from Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co. of Bombay.

It is understood that the "loops," at stations on the Bhatinda-Samasata Section of the Southern Punjab Railway have been lengthened by the North Western Railway in order to accommodate the new grain traffic from "via" the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway for the portoz Karachi.

Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Bombay and Karachi, have an order from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the supply of 4,500 of these sleepers (Sriracha brands) in two sizes—ordinary, 9 feet 6 inches by 10 inches by 5 inches and special 16 feet by 12 inches by 6 inches.

The East Indian Railway will provide the following additional broad gauge engines and tenders during the ensuing financial year 1913-14, namely:—53 locomotives, standard 0-6-4 type; and 35 tenders, 6-wheeled, with a 3,500 gallon capacity of water and 7 tons of coal.

In view of the anticipated rush of passenger traffic in the autumn at Bombay, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are, providing a special temporary parcels office at the Victoria terminal station, pending the completion of the permanent parcels office there, which will avoid any congestion on the passenger platforms.

The Assam Bengal Railway Co. will be providing the following additional metre gauge vehicle stock next year (1913-14), namely, 10 bogie 3rd class carriages, 25 high-sided goods wagons, and 100 covered goods wagons, which are needed to meet the requirements of increased lower class passenger traffic and goods traffic on this line.

In consequence of the flood water discharges of the Kosi river in the neighbourhood of the Sitharsa-Badamghat branch to the Mansi-Baptiahi Chord connection, Tirhoot State Railway, the Bengal and North-Western Railway have been compelled to close the fair-weather line between Dauram, Madhapura, and Badamghat for all descriptions of traffic until after the rains.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway will be constructing twenty tourists' special saloons broad gauge bogie coaches for the use, when required, of tourists travelling in India. Each saloon will be provided with two bogie trucks complete, and be fitted with electric lights and fans, vacuum automatic brakes and intercommunication, lavatory requisities, and crockery.

A new bridge of ten spans of 40 feet plate girders is being provided by the Bengal and North-Western Railway between the Darbhanga and Samastipur stations on the Tirhoot State line, in order to afford extra waterway in a district that has been subject to flood inundation. We learn, however, that well sinking for the piers cannot be commenced now until after the monsoon.

It is understood that the construction of a bungalow has been sanctioned for the accommodation of the Resident Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Manmad station, the junction for the branch to Dhond, etc. The provision of a bungalow has also been sanctioned for the accommodation of the District Locomotive Superintendent at the Lonavla station on the Kalyan-Poona branch of this line.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Co. are, it is believed, arranging for the provision from Home of the following 2 feet 6-in gauge rolling stock which is required for working His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda's new extension; namely, 2 composite bogie upper and lower class carriages, 4 bogie lower class carriages, 10 steel 4-wheeled covered goods wagons, 15 bogie open wagons, and 2 goods brakevans.

The Hon. Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M. Inst. C. E. who has evinced the keenest interest in the Sara Lower Ganges Bridge project, inspected the works, on the 24th instant, and then the Eastern Bengal Railway from Naihati Junction up to the Kidderpore docks. The President also inspected the Howrah new passenger station (which is a joint one between the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railway) last Thursday.

THE WEATHER.

Heavy Weather in the Arabian Sea.

MAIL STEAMER'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The depression in the Bay yesterday moved rapidly into the north of the Central Provinces and has given moderately heavy rain in the central parts of the country, and it is likely to be in Rajputana to-morrow. The rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, the Madras Coast north, in Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Lower Burma; fairly general in Madras, East Rajputana, the submontane parts of the Punjab and Upper Burma; local in Upper Sind and Bengal, while there have been a few falls in North-east Baluchistan, the western United Provinces and Assam. The principal amounts are:—Bombay, Ratnagiri, each one and a half; Goa and Nizamabad, each two; Karwar and Sholapur, each one inch; Belgaum and Mercara, each nine inches; Hanumkonda, Pachmarhi, and three Ahmednagar, each one and a half; Chanda, Seoni, Hoshangabad and Indore, each two; Raipur, Pendra and Nowgong, each one; Nagpur and Sutna, each three; Jubbulpore, Rewa, Umaria, Katni, Rajpuj each two; Udaipur, Veraval Murree, Surat and Bhuj, each one and half; Sialkot, Hazaribagh, and Simla, each one; Cuttack, Darjeeling, Lushio, and Ranchi, each one; and Mergui, each two; Myitkyina, Akyab, Rangoon and Slipper Island, each one and a three; Bassein, and Mergui, four.

The temperature is low in Hyderabad and Gujarat. Forecast:—An increase of rainfall in Gujarat, South Rajputana, Sind and Baluchistan; decrease in the Punjab and north-east Bombay.

Arabian Sea:—The mail steamer, which left Bombay on Saturday, reported on Sunday a fresh gale with violent squalls. Mauritius for fall Indian Ocean:—Pressure is [illegible] again; conditions there are [illegible] Indian rainfall.

STORM IN BOMBAY.

Heavy rain again fell in Bombay yesterday, and after dusk had set in, conditions became very stormy. The wind freshened up considerably, and about ten o'clock blew with considerable violence, heavy squalls being frequent. to the time of going to press.

These conditions prevailed up

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba
	Byculla	In Cts	In Cts
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	34·06	38·35	33·85
Monday, 29th July	1·99	1·81	1·96
Total	36·05	38·33	35·81
Same date last year	25·12	24·78	21·92

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 29.

Station.	Rainfall up to 8 a. m. Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill	1·60	35·90	31·88	21·93

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 29th July.	Total up-to-date.
In. Cts.	In. Cts.
2 80	41 58

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	0·00
Jask	101·3	88·3	...	0·00
Muskat	...	...	...	0·00
Multan	108·3	90·5	...	1·97
Rawalpindi	93·9	78·9	0·03	6·84
Lahore	93·4	79·7	0 01	2·29
Sialkot	98·3	80·0	...	6·40
Ambala	93·5	79·9	...	3·63
Delhi	96·0	81·8	...	8·07
Agra	97·0	83·0	...	7·86
Mainpuri	95·8	82·6	...	11·52
Jhansi	90·5	78·5	0·15	17·80
Cawnpore	9·2	81·4	...	12 51
Allahabad	92·1	81·0	0·04	10·32
Jacobabad	111·9	84·8	0·22	0·37
Karachi	87·9	81·0	...	0·32
Ajmer	83·6	79·2	0·48	6·56
Jaipur	89·2	79·6	0·18	12·74
Kotah	...	...	...	...
Bhuj	78·5	72·5	1·86	12·60
Dwarka	81·3	78·7	0·03	15·86
Veraval	79·1	74·3	1·37	20·60
Rajkot	80·6	6·3	0·97	10·18
Bhavnagar Para	82·0	75·5	1·52	27 91
Surat	80 9	75·6	1·87	41·77
Ahmedabad	82·6	76·2	0·27	18·38
Deesa	84·3	77·9	0·25	8·40
Neemuch	80·9	74·0	0 70	8·80
Indore	86·4	73·6	2·10	14·05
Jubbulpore	85·3	75·3	1·15	13·39
Saugor	87·3	74·6	0·79	13·84
Hoshangabad	84·1	72·4	1·50	20·03
Khandwa	81·7	74·1	0·80	7·24
Akola	80 7	72·9	0·49	11·53
Amraoti	77·8	71·3	2·66	11·23
Nagpur	89·6	73 8	2·50	20·73
Chanda	76·5	73·0	2·50	22·26
Saipur	81·7	73·6	0·90	23 24
BOMBAY	84·0	76·6	1·42	35·37
Santacruz	83·3	78·9	1·53	66·35
Mormugao	81·0	76·7	0·53	71·05
Karwar	...	...	...	...
Malegaon	84·9	73·1	0·02	9·49
Ahmednagar	77·1	69·0	0·58	4·17
Poona	78·6	70·3	0·70	9·98
Sholapur	77·3	69·6	1·08	6·08
Bijapur	77·2	69·3	0·86	4·64
Belgaum	...	...	...	...
Aurangabad	72·4	69·7	0·17	10 49
Nizamabad (Indur)	76·4	60·2	2·28	15·62
Hyderabad	80·8	70·2	0·17	8·18
Mangalore	86·3	75·3	0·05	78·14
Calicut	82·3	76·1	0·16	79·00
Cochin	84·2	77·7	...	72·89
Colombo	87·0	77·6	...	24·27
Masulipatam	88·8	76·7	0 10	10·16
Bellary	82·5	75·3	0·10	2·34
Cuddapah	93·2	79·1	...	3 67
Madras	96·5	83·0	...	3·86
Bangalore	78·3	95·3	0·04	7·91
Coimbatore	89·9	72·3	...	4·42
Trichinopoly	94·6	79·3	...	4·31
Negapatam	95·8	78·7	...	1·04

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 29TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton crop making good progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants healthy. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains prospects improving.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Beawar.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Rain general over district. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Khamgaon.—Showery. Has every appearance of continued fall. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain with occasional showers. Cotton plants healthy. Food-grains doing well. Break needed generally for weeding.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton plants flourishing and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Looks crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Sometimes cloudy, but no rain.

like rain, showery. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want fine weather. Cotton will save to be resown in low grounds.

Viramgam.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Continues cloudy. Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Hubli.—Food-grains prospects improving.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the east Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and in excess at Multan and Delhi; night temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·15"

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

The Modern Method of Curing Neurasthenia.

Although Neurasthenia is a term of quite modern use, and embraces a very great number of symptoms, nervous exhaustion is a condition which has long been known.

Among the commonest symptoms are headache, a sense of pressure within the head, sometimes a feeling of cold on the top of the head, and, at others, as if an iron band were pressing into the brain. These sensations are particularly apt to occur when the sufferer endeavours to concentrate his thoughts for a little while. Again, there is marked indigestion and loss of appetite, with pain in the region of the stomach, heart-burn, nausea or vomiting, sleeplessness, a feeling of oppression, shortness of breath or palpitation of the heart, nervous twitchings of the hands, and an uncertain gait with pains in the back which, happily, do not mean locomotor ataxy any more than the feeling of pressure on the head denotes softening of the brain, as sufferers invariably fear.

All these nervous sensations are capable of being remarkably improved, and even perfectly cured, by means of Sanatogen. The medical evidence on this point is exceedingly large and overwhelmingly conclusive. In fact, no sufferer from neurasthenia, in whatever form the nervous exhaustion may manifest itself, need have the least cause for despair or even anxiety if only he will take Sanatogen and keep on with it. No more striking proof of its wonderful power can be desired than is set forth by Madame Sarah Grand, the distinguished novelist, who was incapacitated for work for four years by nervous exhaustion, and after taking it three times a day for four months was as well as she had ever been in her life. Here are Madame Sarah Grand's own words:—"Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do for cases of nervous debility and exhaustion. I began to take it, three times a day, after nearly four years enforced idleness from extreme debility, and now (after only four months) I find myself able to enjoy both work and play again, and also able to do as much of both as I ever did."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

HIGH COURT—JULY 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

Testamentary Suits.

18-11—Ardeshir Valibhai Jasa vs Ismail Noor Mahomed F P Pavri.
20-11—R B and Nagindas Bai Bibibai vs Kulsambai widow Jehangir M and B.
22-11—Shamrao M and H Balwant Balkrishna vs Yeshwant L Pilgaokar Chitnis,
23-11—R B and Nagindas Bai Mangu widow vs Chhaganlal Jayshanker Bhai-shanker.
24-11—Jehangir M and S Kulsamtai vs Bai Bibibai R B and Nagindas.
25-11—Nanu H and Co Bai Valbhoji Ramji vs Mulji Jeewan K J Dhebsi,
3-12—Motichand C M Ismailji vs Bai Sukunbai Mehta and D.
5-12—Nanu H and Co Munshi Saheb Allabux vs Roohab Payne and Co.
7-12—Madhowji Madhowji Virji vs Lakhmidas Mowji Tyabji
9-12—Motichand and D M N Sukal vs C Narandas R B and Nagindas
10-12—Patell and E P E Karanjia vs A M Karanjia M and Dalpatram.

Long Causes.

475-12—S B Mehta Padamsay Shivji vs Motilal Jugjiwan Mulji K and H.
498-12—Mat J and M H Jerimal Motaji and Co vs C R Ashbarmar Unwalla P and P.
838 09—Ard H and Co Fida Hoosein Gulam Hoosein vs Kikabhoy Hoosinally and others Payne and Co.

For Directions and Costs.

923-09—Madh K and C Khubchand Multanchand vs Kasturchand Badhmal.
538-12—S B Mehta Padamsey Shawji vs Motilal Jugjiwan Mulji K and K
202-11—Malvi H M and a Messrs Ramnarayen Balkevdas vs. sab karandas Ajunidas Mat J and M.
332-10—Ard H D and Co Zoolikhabai vs Ebrahim Haji Vydina Jeh and S and In Person,

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

685-11 Bick M and R Sadanand Ramkrishna vs J E Saklatwalla Attorney D and Co.
936-11 Shroff L and D Bai Parbai vs Bai Murbai Madh K and C.
121-11 Mehta and D Sellay Mahomed Hafi Ahmed vs Memon Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gul Manomed.
503-11 In person Pegambai widow vs Kanaubai
955-11 Mulla and M J K Irani vs B D Contractor Bick M. and R.
561-11—Mulla and M Dhakoomal Kuna Ram vs Shivdham Gordonath In person and Motiland D.
610-11—Ard H D and Co Haji Ismail Haji Mahomed vs Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa Wadia G and Co Payne and Co.
977-11—Payne and Co A anji Hansraj vs Vallabhdas Khimji and Co Tyabji D and Co.
805-11—Crawford B and Co The Municipal Comr for City of Bombay vs Nawab Kamal Jung Bahadur Bick M R and Co.
975-11—Dik D and K Fatmabai vs Tyabally Mahomedally Payne and Co.
724-05—Wadia G and Co Jivibai vs Gordhandas Rhimji Little and Co.
481-03—Jeh and S Rasji Hari Athavley vs S B Angre Edz G W and Co.
268-11—Pest R K and Co Mulji Jaitha and Co vs B Maanbhai and Co Jam K and D
687-11—Malvi H M and R Narsinghdas Jodhraj vs G Novamchand Nowalkhdas
151-11 Madh K and C Bhimji Jairaj vs Joshi Damji Hurirao Ard H D and Co.
747-11 Pest R K and Co Gopalji Kalianji vs Dwarkadas Gordhandas Sukhadwala Edz G W and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton)

Short Causes.

641-11—M B Chothia H F Maneckshah vs K B Panthaky and others Rugh B and N.
931-11—Capt and V Lakhamsey Hirji vs Manek Ramji and others.
73-12—In Person Damji Hirji and Co vs Shah Nasir Awaria and another Dasnur and Co.
465-12—Pest R K and Co B i Sonabai widow vs M P Talati Ard D and Co
650-12—Tyabji and Co Gangaram Asaram and Co vs Gopaldas Nugerdas and others Nadirshah and D,
662-12—Malvi H M and R Rajaram Girdharlal vs Tribhowanda Vanmali Patel and Co.
675-12—Motichand and D Munchajiand Wadilal and Co vs Murpa Perbat and others.
687-12—Dabsha and P K nayalal Ramdhun vs Haji Oomer Haji Ali.
688-12—Rahimand Co Gujanand Jayadayal vs Ramnath Panalal,
707-12—Munchershaw and N Mangaldas Nagindas Moriwala vs Abdul Razak Suleman Abdul Wahad.
714-12—Unwalla and L Jusraj Foaj vs Abdul Rajak Sulliman,

Undefended New Long Causes.

487-12—Raghavanya B and N Chimanlal Narandas vs Manecklal Narandas and others.
488-12—Kanga and S Raghunathrai Ram vs Champalal Chirangla.
733-05—Craigie and C S A Wagh vs B S Wagh and others M Malvi him and R

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6 a.m., on the 28th July, to 6 a.m. on the 29th July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	1	0
Total mortality for to-day from all causes ...		93
Same date last year ...		76
Small-pox ...	0	0

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ending at 5 a.m. yesterday :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Fort, Northern ...	1	0
Esplanade ...	1	1
Dongri ...	2	2
Market ...	1	1
Khara Talao ...	0	1
Mazagon ...	1	1
Tarwadi ...	1	1
Byculla ...	1	1
Total...	6	8

MEN AND MATTERS.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain during mail week in a written question to Mr. Asquith, addressed him not as the Prime Minister but as the First Lord of the Treasury. This was due probably to the fact that the question had reference to the Finance Bill, and was put to Mr. Asquith in his capacity as head of the Treasury. It has none the less been usual, since December 1905, when King Edward VII. gave to the Prime Minister Precedence after the Archbishop of York, to refer in the proceedings of the House of Commons to the head of the Administration by the title of Prime Minister, which was disclaimed by Walpole and Lord North, and is still unknown to the law.

It is hardly to be supposed that the recent tournament will find a chronicler as distinguished as did that at Eglinton or that it will number among its competitors a future Emperor. Lord Beaconsfield described the Eglinton Tournament in "Endymion," transferring the scene from Eglinton to Montfort, and celebrating the prowess of Louis Napoleon, destined to be Emperor of the French, under the disguise of Prince Florestan. The great contest at Eglinton was between Prince Louis as the Chevalier Bayard and Mr. Lamb as the Knight of the White Rose, though in "Endymion" the latter title is assigned to the Prince. In one respect the promoters of the recent tourney seem to be wiser than Lord Eglinton, who imagined that the cost would not exceed £2,000, where as twenty times that amount was expended on what was little better than a fiasco London has seen many tournaments. In 1,306 was held at Westminster what was described as the grandest tournament held in England since the days of King Arthur, when the King's son was knighted and invested with the principality of Wales, and 200 young nobles were knighted also. At the Coronation of Richard the Seconds Queen, Anne of Bohemia, an added interest to the tournaments was given by the presence of the Queen's German knights, who displayed their chivalry to the great delight of the English."

Mr. Balfour's exploits at Wimbledon recall the former prowess of Mr. Gerald Balfour at "the real tennis—as fierce partisans of the older game nowadays call it. He gained his halfblue in the seventies. Tennis, in fact, has several distinguished exponents in public life. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton during his wholesale collection of blues at Cambridge found time to represent his University at tennis against Oxford, while Sir Edward Grey won the amateur championship at Lords in 1896. Lord Robert Cecil is another Varsity tennis player. Reverting to Mr. Arthur Balfour, a review of his achievements in one and another direction would seem to suggest that contrary, perhaps, to the belief of some he is entitled to be reckoned one of the most all-round sportsmen among public men. As a golfer his attainments are too well-known to need dwelling on. As an ardent cyclist and more recently an equally keen motorist he has had many adventures on the road. If he does not own an aeroplane himself he has had many adventures on the road. If he does not own an aeroplane himself he has at any rate been up in one, while he is also an excellent billiard player.

Apropos of Mr. Balfour's motoring exploits an amusing story may be recalled. Speeding briskly along a country road some years ago, he noticed a cyclist following closely behind. With characteristic good nature Mr. Balfour inquired genially, "Shall we pace you?" and went rapidly ahead. Great was his discomfiture, however, a mile or so farther on to be brought up by two myrmidons in uniform and to discover that the cyclist whom he had been pacing was a third member of the force who had vainly been striving to catch him up. As a motorist at least says a contemporary Mr. Balfour has never lacked "convictions."

Hinchingbrooke, where the Earl of Sandwich recently stagemanaged a successful pageant, lies between the quiet old town of Huntingdon and the village of Brampton, where lived the father of Samuel Pepys, who was introduced in one of the scenes of the pageant. The estate has been in the possession of the Montagus for nearly three hundred years. The fertility of the district used to be illustrated by the custom when a monarch passed through Huntingdon of meeting him with a hundred ploughs. The present Earl of Sandwich is eighth in descent from Sir Edward Montagu, who as joint High Admiral of England was principally instrumental in getting the Navy to acquiesce in the Restoration. For this he was at once created Earl of Sandwich by the restored King. He fell in the great sea fight with the Dutch at Southwold Bay in 1672. There is some point, therefore, in the motto of his descendants, "Post tot naufragia portum." The Montagus, whether Dukes of Manchester or Earls of Sandwich, have long been settled in Cromwell's shire.

Lord Courtney, who is receiving such hearty congratulations on his recent entry into the ranks of the octogenarians, once called forth a characteristic saying from Delane, who numbered him then among his ablest leader-writers. When, he observed, Leonard Courtney had walked for three hours and written for two, he was fit company for ordinary mankind. It was an amusing reference to that superabundant vitality of mind and body which, forty years later, is still the admiration of Lord Courtney's many friends. Over thirty-six years have flown now since Mr. Courtney, as he then was first entered the House of Commons, after having made a big reputation at Cambridge, where, having graduated as Second Wrangler, he became subsequently a Fellow at St. John's Later he held the Professorship of Political Economy at University College, where he won general recognition as one of the clearest thinkers of his time on matters economic, a reputation which he carried with him when he entered Parliament. But Lord Courtney has always had many interests outside politics, political economy, and the rest. Thus it has been said of him that to have visited Newlyn and the painters there is an even surer passport to his sympathy than orthodox views on Free Trade, clear opinions on the representation of minorities, or an unquenchable faith in the future of Girton College which he has been known before now to turn up at a picture gallery in levee dress rather than miss the show.

Now that we are hearing so much about Ulster's possible attitude to Home Rule, it may be interesting to recall what Parnell, a Protestant and a landlord, had to say on the subject thirty-three years ago. A friend, discussing the matter long before the introduction of the first Bill, reminded him of the feeling in the North that Ireland was not fit for Home Rule, and that it would be misused. "The North," said Parnell, "certainly shows us a bad example, for they exclude Catholics from all power there. There might be difficulties in working Home Rule at first, but the good sense of the country would make things right after a time. Even the fears of the North would be set at rest."

Mr. John Corlett, who can boast that "with a five-pound note the "Sporting Times" was started, and the capital was never fully drawn upon," ceased in mail week to the proprietor. An earlier journalistic score of Mr. Corlett was of another kind. He happened to be on the spot when Bishop "Sam" Wilberforce met with his fatal accident while riding with Lord Granville, and from the monopoly of the news thus obtained he made something like £30. The windfall was not inappropriate in the case of the future proprietor of a paper which supports "High Churchism," as well as "High Toryism, High Farming, and Old Port?"

An extraordinary story about Pius X. was recently told by a preacher in one of the churches at Innsbruck. He said that while the Pope was engaged in prayer he fell into an ecstasy and rose several feet in the air. Cases of levitation—the technical word for the phenomenon—are, of course, recorded in the lives of many of the saints. If a writer in "Das Neue Jahrhundert a journal of markedly anti-Papal tendencies, is to be believed, the tale has a very simple explanation. Pius X. it appears, was working in his study, and happened to require a book from a shelf which was beyond his reach. He climbed on a chair to get it. A servant in an antechoom from motives of curiosity, not, perhaps, unmixed with piety, happened to look through the keyhole to see what the Pope did when he was alone. To his amazement he saw the white-robed figure of the Pontiff floating a couple of feet about the floor. The fact was that between him and Pius X. stood a desk which hid the chair on which the Pope was standing. It never occurred to the servant that so great a person as the Pope would resort to so simple an expedient to get a book. Obviously he would summon a cardinal or a chamberlain to his aid. Hence he jumped to the conclusion that he was witnessing a supernatural phenomenon.

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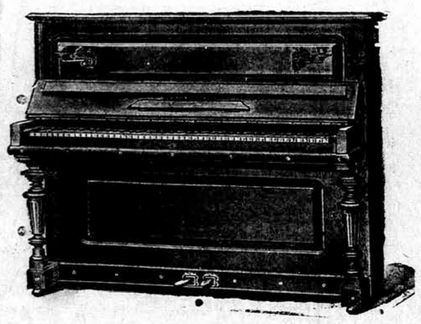

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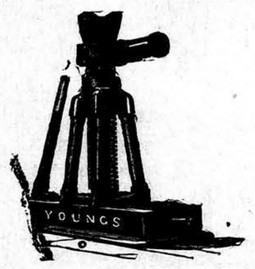

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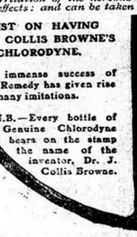

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

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